Notified in GOs dated 29th February, 1944

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Fairs

O.C.T.U.

Dismounted Drill

(ALL ARMS)

MILITARY TRAINING PAMPHLET No 18 (AUST)

1944

Prepared by the General Staff and issued under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

By Authority: Arbuckle Waddell Pty. Ltd., 20 McKillop St., Melbourne.

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DISTRIBUTION

Down to Sergeants (All Arms)
Schools — Instructors and students (on loan).

By Authority: Arbuckle Waddell Pty. Ltd., 30 McKillop St., Melbourne.

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Dismounted Drill — All Arms

PART 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. Dismounted drill is the foundation of discipline, so essential for the maintenance of morale and vital in a movement or a crisis. It forms part of the training of all units and its objects are:—

(a) To enable bodies of troops to be formed up and moved rapidly, without confusion.

(b) To instil the habit of willing and ungrudging obedience to all orders so that individual efforts can be co-ordinated with the efforts of the remainder of a unit to the best advantage.

(c) To stimulate, by combined and orderly movement, a man's pride in himself and his unit.

(d) To restore the morale of bodies of troops which have become disorganised.

2. Dismounted drill commences with elementary squad drill during recruit training and culminates in drill necessary for administrative and ceremonial parades and in battle drill, necessary for the movement, deployment and concentration of dismounted units near or in contact with the enemy. The latter, however, is related only indirectly by virtue of the pedestrian nature of the troops involved.

3. Battle drill for dismounted units contains so many variations in formations and is so subject to change according to proximity to the enemy and/or to the nature of the ground over which any particular movement takes place, that any attempt to apply battle formations to the parade ground only leads to confusion. Even in armoured units, the application of a tactical formation to the parade ground is of doubtful value owing to the dissimilarity in the constitution of sub-units when organised for action and when parading dismounted with administrative personnel included in the formation.

4. In view of the above, dismounted drill should be treated as a separate subject. Its application to battle drill is only indirect, and in this way can be compared with physical and recreational training. The latter is an important subject in the making of trained soldiers and efficient units, but its drill and movements bear no real relation to battle drill. Ceremonial drill should be regarded similarly.

5. The drill set out in this pamphlet is designed for the following occasions and is applicable to all arms when personnel parade dismounted:—

(a) Routine parades for administrative or training purposes.

(b) Training in squad drill, with and without arms, for recruits and trained soldiers.

(c) Sub-unit or unit drill for administrative or training purposes.

(d) Ceremonial parades for dismounted units.

(e) Ceremonial guards and sentries.

(f) Military funerals.

6. This drill should meet the maximum requirements of all units and no additions will be made to it. Some units will not need to carry out all portions of the drill and commanding officers will select those portions necessary to meet the requirements of their units; such selections will be co-ordinated by formation commanders.

7. All reference to the carrying of colours and swords has been omitted from this pamphlet.

PART 2

ELEMENTARY FOOT DRILL

8. GENERAL

Squad drill is the basic dismounted drill for personnel of all arms. It is used by squads, sections and similar sub-units during training and in the performance of administrative tasks. The objects of drill are:—

(a) To teach troops by exercise to obey orders and to do so in the correct manner.

(b) To obtain smartness of bearing and action which is traditional in trained soldiers.

(c) By combined movements to inculcate the team spirit which is essential in all military work.

For these reasons all slovenly drill is harmful; all movements on parade must be performed smartly.

9. GENERAL NOTES FOR INSTRUCTORS

(a) When recruits are being taught a particular movement or exercise the instructor will explain what is required in simple language. As soon as he is satisfied that his meaning is clear, he will proceed to the second stage — demonstration — by performing the complete movement himself. The complete movement if possible will be broken up into phases. The instructor will next demonstrate the first phase, practice the squad individually and then collectively, correcting faults. Where there are several phases in an exercise, the squad will be taught all phases by numbers; firstly the time will be called and then judging the time.

(b) Recruits will be taught that when on parade it is the duty of every man to see that he is in correct dressing with the directing flank. In ceremonial drill the dressing will not be checked individually on halting, but the command to dress will be given.

(c) There should be frequent short rests between exercises.

(d) In the early stages of training men should not be kept in any position long enough to produce strain or fatigue. With training it is possible for men to stand steady in the ranks without effort for long periods. When individual tests are being carired out, those men not under instruction should be ordered to stand easy or to continue practising the movement.

(e) In drill movements which have two or more phases, a uniform pause, equal to two beats in quick time, should be made after each phase, when judging the time.

(f) Recruits must not be allowed to remain in a strained position during lengthy explanations by the instructor; they will be ordered to stand easy. So that time will not be wasted by bringing the squad to the "Stand Easy" position from some

complicated movement, the command "Rest" will be given. On the command "Position" the squad will resume the position it was in prior to the command "Rest."

(g) Recruits will be brought to the starting position first and ordered to "rest" before the instructor attempts to teach or demonstrate the lesson. This allows the instructor to follow his instruction immediately with the execution of the movement being taught without having to disturb the recruit's train of thought by carrying out preliminary movements to bring him to the starting position and by possible corrections in their execution. For example:—

(i) Teaching the second movement of the turn at the halt. The squad is exercised in the first movement and given the command "Rest." The instructor then demonstrates and explains the motions of the second movement, gives the cautionary "Position" and practises the squad in the second movement.

(ii) **Teaching the "order" from the "slope."** The squad having been taught how to "slope arms" the instructor orders "Slope—Arms" then "Rest." He demonstrates the order, demonstrates and explains the first movement, gives the cautionary "Position" and then practises the squad in the first movement of the "order."

(h) The instructor, when correcting faults, should never generalise when only one or two men require correction, as this tends to discourage those who are trying hard; individual corrections, therefore, should be made.

(j) When addressed in the ranks a man will stand to attention. A man in the ranks who desires to ask a question will wait until "standing easy" and indicate his intention by coming to attention.

(k) When the roll is being called, a man, as his name is called, will come smartly to attention, answer "Sir," "Sgt", etc., and remain at attention until the next name is called, when he will "stand at ease."

(l) **Definitions—**

Moving pace—The pace on which the executive command is given.

Check (or further) pace—The pace after the moving pace which gives the man time to collect himself before making the movement.

Turning pace—The pace on which the actual movement is made.

Forward pace—The pace used to step off in the new direction, the movement having been completed.

(m) EXAMPLE IS ALL IMPORTANT BOTH ON AND OFF PARADE. IT IS THE QUALITY OF DRILL THAT COUNTS, NOT THE LENGTH OF TIME SPENT ON IT. POOR RESULTS DENOTE POOR INSTRUCTION.

10. INSPECTION

(a) Whenever a squad is to be inspected the ranks will be opened for inspection and closed on its completion.

(b) The instructor will pay attention to the personal cleanliness of the men as well as to the care of their arms, equipment and clothing. A clean and smart turn-out must be insisted upon at all times. In this respect the instructor must set a high standard for young soldiers to emulate. Men learn good habits more quickly by example than by other methods.

(c) All officers and NCOs will be trained in methods of inspection so that, with practice, they will be able to see at a glance whether every man on parade is correctly turned out.

11. FORMATIONS FOR RECRUIT DRILL

Recruits will be drilled in either single, two or three ranks, at open order and at arms length apart. Instruction can best be imparted to recruits in single rank, but if lack of space or number of recruits makes it necessary, the squad may consist of two or three ranks. The following is a general guide relative to numbers:—

Single rank — up to 10 men.
Two ranks — 11 to 20 men.
Three ranks — over 20 men.

12. ATTENTION

"Squad—Attention."

The following position is smartly adopted: Heels together and in line. Feet turned out at an angle of about 30 degrees. Knees straight. Body erect and carried evenly over both thighs, with the shoulders (which should be level and square to the front) down and moderately back. This should bring the chest to its natural forward position without any straining or stiffening. Arms hanging from the shoulder as straight as the natural bend of the arm will allow, elbows close to the sides. Wrists straight. Hands closed but not clenched, thumb straight and resting on the first joint of the forefinger and immediately behind the seam of the trousers. Backs of the fingers lightly touching the thighs. Head erect and balanced evenly on the neck and not pushed forward, chin slightly drawn in, eyes looking their own height and straight to the front.

The weight of the body should be balanced on both feet and evenly distributed between the fore part of the feet and the heels.

The breathing should not in any way be restricted and no part of the body should be either drawn in or pushed out.

The position is one of readiness in expectation of the word of command and is that adopted when addressing, or being addressed by, a superior officer.

13. STANDING AT EASE

"Stand at—Ease."

With a slight bending of the knee carry the left foot about 12 inches to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally

on both feet; heels in line. Feet at the same relative angle as in attention. At the same time carry the hands behind the back and place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left, thumbs crossed, fingers outstretched and the arms stretched down to their fullest extent.

In marching order, without the rifle, the arms will remain at the sides as in the position of attention.

14. STANDING EASY

"Stand—Easy."

The limbs, head and body may be moved but the feet will not be moved, so that, on coming to attention, there will be no loss of dressing. Slouching attitudes will not be permitted.

On the caution "Squad," etc., the correct position of stand at ease will be assumed.

15. NUMBERING A SQUAD

"Squad—Number."

The squad will number off from the right, the right hand man calling out "one," the next on his left "two," and so on. There will be no movement of the head and the man will continue to look straight to his front as he calls his number.

In the case of two or three ranks the covering files will take the number of the man in the front rank.

16. DRESSING A SQUAD

"Right (Left)—Dress."

Each man, except the right hand man, will turn his head and eyes to the right, and those in the front rank will extend the right arm with the back of the hand upwards, the knuckles of the clenched hand touching the shoulder of the man on his right. He will then take up his dressing in line by moving, with short quick steps, till he is able to see the lower part of the face of the man second from him. The raised arm will be kept horizontal and, where heights differ greatly, may not touch the shoulder of the next man.

The men of the centre and rear ranks will cover the men of the front rank. The right hand man will be responsible for the correct distance between ranks, which is 30 inches from heel to heel.

Care must be taken to carry the body backward or forward with the feet, the shoulders being kept perfectly square to their original front. Dressing in line will normally be by the right.

When dressing men armed with rifles, at the order, the men of the front rank will raise their left arms.

After a reasonable standard of training has been reached, dressing and intervals will be obtained without raising the arm. The arm will only be raised when the command "Right (Left)—Dress" is given as in ceremonial drill or when an instructor or commander desires to correct the dressing of his squad or platoon, etc.

"Eyes—Front."

The head and eyes will be turned smartly to the front; the arm cut away to the side, and the position of attention resumed.

On all occasions when falling in each man will take up his dressing from the directing flank without any word of command, each man turning his head and eyes to the front in succession from the right when in correct alignment.

17. FALLING IN

"Squad—Fall In."

The first man having arrived at the position indicated will halt, face in the required direction and remain at attention until the man next on his left has obtained his dressing. He will then stand at ease, the remainder doing likewise in succession from the right.

The men forming the centre and rear ranks will time their movements to conform with the movements of the men they are covering in the front rank.

18. DISMISSING.

If there is an officer on parade, the command "Open Order—March" will be given before the command to dismiss.

"Squad dis—miss."

The squad will turn to the right, salute and, after a pause equal to four paces in quick time, break off quietly and leave the parade ground in quick time. The instructor, NCO or man giving the command will turn towards the officer and salute. The men of the squad will not turn their head and eyes towards the officer.

If no officer is on parade, the men will not salute before they break off.

19. LEAVING THE RANKS INDIVIDUALLY

"Front (Centre or Rear) Rank Number One—"

In whatever position in the ranks the man is, he will come to attention, answer "Sir," "Sgt," etc., slope arms, take a pace to his left front, move off direct to his front and straight to the instructor, halting two paces from him.

When ordered to return to his place in the ranks, he will turn about and move back to his position by the shortest route direct from the rear, and assume the same position as the remainder of the squad.

Under exceptional circumstances, when it becomes necessary for a man to adjust his clothing, equipment, etc., when in a position other than the "stand easy" position, he will move out of the ranks by taking a pace to his left front, carry out the required adjustment, step back into his position, and come to the same position as the remainder of the squad.

20. STEPPING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

". . . paces Backward (Forward)—March."

Step back or forward the named number of 30 inch paces straight to the rear or forward, keeping the arms steady by the sides. Dressing will be checked on the completion of the movement.

Stepping back should not exceed four paces.

21. OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER

"Open (Close) Order—March."

(a) **Three Ranks.**—On the command "Open Order—March" the front rank will take two paces forward and the rear rank will take two paces backward. Dressing will be checked by the directing flank.

(b) **Two Ranks.**—The rear rank will take two paces backward.

On the command "Close Order—March," the moving rank or ranks will reverse the movement.

In ceremonial drill, dressing will be by word of command.

22. SALUTING AT THE HALT

(a) **Saluting by Numbers.**

"To the front Squad—One."

Bring the right hand smartly, with a circular motion to the head, palm to the front, fingers extended and close together, point of the forefinger an inch above the right eye or touching the edge of the cap peak or hat brim, thumb close to the forefinger; elbow in line and nearly square with the shoulder, tips of the fingers, wrist and elbow in a straight line.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the arm smartly to the side by the shortest route, checking the movement with a tightening of the wrist.

(b) **Saluting, Judging the Time.**

"To the Front—Salute."

Go through the motions as detailed in sub-sec. (a) above, making a pause equal to two paces in quick time between each motion.

23. TURNING AT THE HALT

(a) **"Turning by Numbers—to the right. Squad—One."**

Keeping both knees straight and body erect, turn to the right on the right heel and left toe, raising the left heel and right toe in doing so, arms remain steady by the sides.

On the completion of this movement, the right foot must be flat on the ground and the left heel raised slightly and turned in, both knees straight and the weight of the body, which must be erect, on the right foot.

"Squad—Two."

Bring the left foot smartly up to the right.

(b) **Turning by Numbers—to the left. Squad—One."**

As for above, except for "right" read "left" and "left" read "right."

"Squad—Two."
Bring the right foot smartly up to the left.

(c) **Turning Judging the Time.**
"Squad Right (Left)—Turn."
Go through the motions as detailed in preceding sub-secs. (a) or (b) making a pause equal to two paces in quick time between the motions.

(d) **Turning About by Numbers.**
"Squad—One."
Keeping both knees straight and the body erect, turn right-about on the right heel and left toe, raising the right toe and left heel in doing so, but keeping the left toe firmly on the ground and arms steady by the sides.
On the completion of this movement the right foot must be flat on the ground and the left heel raised; both knees straight and the weight of the body, which must be erect, on the right foot.
"Squad—Two."
With a slight bending of the knee sufficient for the left foot to clear the ground, bring the left foot smartly up to the right.

(e) **Turning About, Judging the Time.**
"Squad About—Turn."
Go through the motions as detailed in sub-sec. (d) making a pause equal to two paces in quick time.
Turning about will always be "right-about" except in the case of a sentry, who will turn "left-about" on the right flank of his beat.

24. INCLINING AT THE HALT

"Right (Left) In—cline."
Inclining is similar to turning, the difference being that a half turn and not a full turn is made.

25. MARCHING IN SLOW AND QUICK TIME

(a) **Length of Pace.**
Slow and Quick Time — 30 inches.
Stepping Out — 33 inches.
Stepping Short — 21 inches.
Double Time — 40 inches.
Side Step — 12 inches.

(b) **Time** (Paces per minute).
Slow Time — 70 paces.
Quick Time — 120 paces, distance covered, 100 yards.
Double Time — 180 paces, distance covered, 200 yards.

During elementary recruit training, recruits, when not in marching order, will march at 130 paces per minute in quick time drill.

(c) **Position in Marching—Slow Time.**
The head, body and arms will remain as in the position of attention. The man must be well balanced. Each leg will be carried forward in one even motion, being bent sufficiently at

the knee to enable the foot to clear the ground and it will be straightened as the foot comes to the front of the body. The toe will be pointed downwards and placed on the ground before the heel.

(d) **Position in Marching—Quick Time.**

The position of the head and body will be maintained as directed for the position of attention, the body as a whole being well balanced. The arms, which should be kept as straight as the natural bend will allow, should swing naturally from the shoulder, hands reaching as high as the waist belt in front and as high as possible in the rear. Hands should be kept closed but not clenched, thumbs always to the front.

The legs should be swung forward freely and naturally from the hip joints, each leg as it swings forward being bent sufficiently at the knee to enable the foot to clear the ground. The foot should be carried straight to the front and placed on the ground with the knee straight.

Any tendency to turn the toes outwards will be checked.

Although several recruits may be drilled together in a squad, they must act independently, as if they were being instructed singly. They will thus learn to march in a straight line and to take a correct pace, both as regards length and time; without reference to the other men in the squad.

Before the squad is put in motion the instructor will take care that each man is square to the front and in correct line with the remainder. The recruit will be taught to take a point straight to his front by fixing his eyes on some distant object and then observing some nearer point on the same straight line. The same procedure will be followed by the man on the named flank when marching in other formations.

When giving words of command on the march, it is desirable that the "cautionary" and "executive" be given on successive paces on the same foot. If the instructor adheres to this policy it will in due course eliminate any hesitancy or nervous expectation of the word of command.

To counteract the tendency of the recruit to take a short pace by bending the left knee when stepping off in quick time, the following method may be adopted:—

"Left foot—front."

The left foot will be carried smartly forward about 15 inches, the toe pointed towards the ground and just clear of it, the instep arched, the knee forced back, the right arm forward and the left arm to the rear. The weight of the body should be taken on the forward part of the right foot.

"For—ward."

The left foot will be carried forward the remaining 15 inches and placed, heel first, on the ground.

The above procedure may be followed when teaching slow march.

26. THE SLOW MARCH

"Slow—March."

The squad will step off together with the left foot in slow time, observing the instructions in sec. 25, sub-sec. (c).

"Squad—Halt."

The executive command will be given as the left foot is coming to the ground. Complete the pace with the left foot and, without any pause, bring the right foot smartly up to the left. After a normal pause dressing will be checked.

27. THE QUICK MARCH

"Quick—March."

The squad will step off together with the left foot in quick time, observing the instructions as set out in sec. 25, sub-sec. (d).

"Squad—Halt."

The executive command will be given as the right foot is passing the left. Complete the pace with the right foot, take a further 30 inch pace with the left foot, and bring the right foot smartly up to the left, at the same time cutting the arms to the sides.

28. MARCHING ON THE PACE LADDER

Distances of 100 and 200 yards will be marked out on the drill ground in intervals of 30 inches, marked with bricks or other suitable mark, to form a ladder, and NCO's and men practised in keeping correct time and pace.

Instruction on the pace ladder will be carried out collectively and later individually in slow and quick time.

The squad will be formed up at right angles to the ladder with the instructor standing on it. He will set the time and length of pace, the squad keeping their alignment by the instructor.

Practice in marching with the drum and metronome will be carried out whenever possible.

29. STEPPING OUT

"Step—Out."

The executive command may be given on either foot. If the executive command is given as the right foot is coming to the ground, complete the normal pace with the right foot and with the left foot increase the length of pace by 3 inches, without alteration of time.

This step is used to make up lost ground without an alteration of time.

On the command "quick—march" the normal length of pace will be resumed.

30. STEPPING SHORT

"Step—Short."

The executive command may be given on either foot but, if given as the right foot is coming to the ground, complete the

normal pace with the right foot, and with the left foot decrease the length of pace by 9 inches, without alteration of time.

This step may be used to adjust distances between units on the march without altering the time.

On the command "quick—march" the normal length of pace will be resumed.

31. CHANGING STEP

(a) **Slow March.**

"Change—Step."

The executive command may be given on either foot, but if given as the left foot is coming to the ground the pace with the left foot will be completed and the instep of the right foot will be brought up smartly beside the left heel, the next forward pace being taken with the left foot.

(b) **Quick March.**

"Change—Step."

The executive command may be given on either foot. If the executive command is given as the right foot is passing the left, the pace with the right foot will be completed, a further pace taken with the left foot and the instep of the right foot brought up smartly beside the left heel, the next forward pace being taken with the left foot.

32. CHANGING THE PACE

(a) **Slow to Quick Time.**

"Break into quick time. Quick—March."

The executive command is given as the left foot is passing the right. Complete the pace with the left foot in quick time at the same time commencing to swing the arms.

(b) **Quick to Slow Time.**

"Break into slow time. Slow—March."

The executive command is given as the left foot is passing the right. Complete the pace with the left foot, bring the instep of the right foot beside the heel of the left foot and lead off in slow time with the left foot. As the right foot comes up to the left, both arms are brought to the sides.

33. SALUTING ON THE MARCH

(a) **Addressing or Delivering a Message to an Officer.**

"To the front—Salute."

The executive command is given as for the halt. The squad will halt and, after a normal pause, will salute, address the officer or hand over the message, salute, turn about and march off. The normal pause equal to two paces in quick time will be made between all motions.

(b) **Saluting to the Side.**

"To the right (left)—Salute."

The executive command is given as the right foot is passing the left. Complete the pace with the right foot and as the left foot comes to the ground, the head and eyes will be turned

smartly in the named direction, at the same time saluting with the right hand, the left being held by the side.

When the right foot comes to the ground on the fourth subsequent pace, the head and eyes will be turned smartly to the front, and the hand cut to the side, the arm-swing commencing immediately the left foot comes to the ground.

Saluting to the side should be taught at the halt before being taught on the move.

Having been taught saluting to the side on the move, men should then be practised in marching past flags set up on the parade ground to represent officers:—

(i) Individually;

(ii) Parties of two and above — the man nearest the officer will give the time;

(iii) Parties in the charge of an NCO — the N.C.O. gives the command "Eyes—right (left)" and at the same time salutes.

In para. (iii) those not saluting will turn the head and eyes in the direction of the officer and continue to swing the arms.

General Instructions.

(a) In cases where, from physical incapacity, a right hand salute is impossible, the salute will be given with the left hand.

(b) A soldier, going forward to address or to be addressed by an officer, will halt two paces from, and facing the officer, and will salute. Before leaving he will again salute, turn about and march off.

(c) When passing an officer a soldier will salute on the third pace before reaching him and cut the hand down on the third pace after passing him.

(d) If standing, the soldier will face at right angles to the direction in which the officer is moving and salute to the front, timing his salute so that he will be at the salute 3 paces before and 3 paces after the officer passes him.

(e) When saluting to the right, the eyes should be directed past the front of the hand not the back of it.

(f) When saluting on the move, the disengaged arm will be held steady by the side.

(g) A soldier without headdress, when passing an officer, will turn his head and eyes smartly towards the officer. He will not salute with the hand but will keep both arms steady by the sides.

34. MARKING TIME

(a) **At the Halt—Slow Time.**

"Slow Mark—Time."

Keeping the head, body and arms as in the position of "Attention," commence by raising the left foot 12 inches from the ground and then raising each foot alternately, the ball of the foot being immediately below the point of the knee, the toe pointing downwards.

"Squad—Halt."

The executive command will be given as the right knee is being raised. Complete the movement by bringing the right foot smartly down. Check dressing.

(b) **Moving Forward when Marking Time in Slow Time.**

"Squad For—ward."

The executive command will be given as the right knee is being raised. Complete the movement with the right foot and step off with the left foot in slow time.

(c) **At the Halt—Quick Time.**

"Quick Mark—Time."

Keeping the head, body and arms as in the position of "Attention," commence by raising the left foot 6 inches from the ground, and then raising each foot alternately, keeping the feet almost parallel to the ground.

"Squad—Halt."

The executive command is given as the left knee is being raised. Complete the movement with the left foot, mark time another pace with the right foot and halt.

(d) **Moving Forward when Marking Time in Quick Time.**

"Squad For—ward."

The executive command is given as the left foot is being raised. Complete the movement with the left foot, mark time another pace with the right foot, then lead on in quick time with the left foot, at the same time commencing to swing the arms.

(e) **Marking Time from Marching in Quick Time.**

"Mark—Time."

The executive command is given as the left foot is passing the right. Complete the pace with the left foot, take another pace with the right foot and commence marking time with the left foot, at the same time bringing the arms to the sides.

(f) **Change Step when Marking Time.**

"Change—Step."

The executive command may be given on either foot. Mark time two successive paces with the other foot and continue marking time.

35. TURNINGS ON THE MARCH

(a) **In Slow Time.**

"Right (Left)—Turn."

The executive command is given as the left foot passes the right. As the left foot is carried forward, it is turned to the right and placed on the ground with the ball of the left foot immediately in front of the right toe; lead off with the right foot in the new direction.

For "left turn," substitute "left" for "right" and "right" for "left."

"About—Turn"

The executive command is given as the right foot is leaving the ground. Bring the right foot in line with the left and

commence to turn about in three beats of slow time by placing the instep of the left foot across in front of the right toe, mark time with the right foot, repeat the previous movement with the left foot and then lead off in the new direction with the right foot. The knees will be raised as in marking time.

(b) **In Quick Time.**

"Right (Left)—Turn."

The executive command is given as the right foot passes the left. Complete the pace with the right foot and carry out the turn as described for slow time.

For "left turn" substitute "left" for "right" and "right" for "left."

"About—Turn."

The executive command is given as the left foot passes the right. Complete the pace with the left foot and take another complete pace with the right foot. The remainder of the movement, carried out in quick time, will be as described for slow time. During the turn the arms will be held steady by the sides.

36. INCLINING ON THE MARCH

"Right (Left) In—cline."

Inclining on the march is carried out in a similar manner to a turn on the march, except that only a half turn is made.

37. THE SIDE STEP

(a) **Closing to the Right or Left (specified number of paces).**

". . . paces Right (Left) Close—March."

The right foot will be carried to the right a distance of 12 inches; instantly close the left foot to it, thus completing the pace. After a normal pause the next pace will be taken in the same manner. Having completed the specified number of paces dressing will be checked. The number of paces specified should not exceed four.

(b) **Closing to the Right or Left (unspecified number of paces).**

"Right (left) Close—March."

Carry out the movement as described for a specified number of paces until the command "halt" is given.

A squad should not be moved a greater number than 12 paces by the side step.

"Squad—Halt."

The executive command is given as both heels come together, a further pace is taken and, after a normal pause, dressing is checked.

SQUAD DRILL

38. FRONTS AND FLANKS

(a) **Fronts of a Squad.**

The front of a squad is the direction the front rank is facing when in line and may, therefore, constantly change. For instance, if a squad is moving in line facing the northern end

of the parade ground and then moves to the right in threes, its front is still the northern end of the parade ground. If it then wheels to the left its front is the western side of the parade ground. If it then wheels to the left again its front is the southern end of the parade ground. So that, when moving to the right in threes, it is desired to turn the squad to the left, the order will be:—

"Squad will advance. Left—Turn."

If to the right, the order will be:—

"Squad will retire. Right—turn."

(b) **Flanks of a Squad.**

The flanks of a squad remain constant, irrespective of whether advancing or retiring. E.g.: Having numbered the squad from the right to left, the file numbered "one" will remain the right flank, the opposite flank remaining the left.

(c) **Cautionary Words of Command.**

Turnings and changes of formation should always be preceded by a cautionary word of command, i.e., the name of the new direction or formation it is desired to adopt.

Examples:—

(i) A squad moving in threes with the right flank leading is required to advance, the command will be—

Squad will advance. Left—turn."

(ii) A squad moving in threes with the right flank leading is required to retire, the command will be—

"Squad will retire. Right—turn."

(iii) A squad advancing, required to move to the left flank, the command will be—

"Move to the left in threes. Left—turn."

(iv) The exception to this rule is when a squad starts off in line facing the northern end of the parade ground, gets the order to retire (moves towards the southern end of the parade ground) and is then required to move towards the western side of the parade ground. In this instance the command will be—

"Move to your right in threes. Right—turn."

It must be remembered that it is now the left of the squad which is leading.

(v) A squad moving in threes with the right flank leading is required to turn about. The command will be—

"Move to the left in threes. About—turn."

(vi) A squad moving in threes required to form line in the same direction will be commanded—

"On the right (left) form—line."

39. DIRECTING FLANKS

(a) When the squad is in line, the dressing is always taken from the original right flank, except in diagonal march and as detailed later in sub-sec. (c).

e.g.: Advancing—by the right.
Retiring—by the left.

(b) When in column of threes, the dressing is always taken from the original front rank, except as detailed in sub-sec. (c)—

e.g.: Right flank leading—by the left.
Left flank leading—by the right.

(c) When changing direction on the non-directing flank or forming line with the left flank leading, the dressing will be taken by that flank until the movement is completed, when the dressing will then be taken as directed in sub-secs. (a) and (b).

(d) When a squad is retiring, the instructor will, when naming the directing flank, precede the name of the flank by the word YOUR.

"Squad will retire. By your left. About—Turn."

40. MARCHING IN LINE

(a) **To Advance in Slow and Quick Time.**

"Squad will advance. By the right Quick (Slow)—March."

On the executive word of command, the squad will move off at the pace ordered. The principles to be observed when marching in line are — strict uniformity of pace, correct direction, correct intervals and distances without crowding. Alignment will be maintained by an occasional glance towards the directing flank.

(b) **To Retire in Slow or Quick Time.**

"Squad will retire. By your left. Quick (Slow)—March."

The squad will act as for "advancing."

For the action of "blank files" see sec. 47.

41. THE DIAGONAL MARCH

To Move to the Right or Left by the Diagonal March.

"Move to the right (left) by diagonal march. Right in—cline."

The members of the squad will make a half turn in the named direction.

"Quick (Slow)—March."

The "dressing" is taken from the man leading the formation, i.e., when moving to the right, by diagonal march, the right hand man.

Instructor's Notes.

(a) The instructor will check the dressing of the squad prior to inclining.

(b) Before marching off, members of the squad will be ordered to note carefully their relative position in the squad both for alignment and covering.

42. CHANGE OF DIRECTION BUT NOT FORMATION

(a) **Changing Direction in Line (Halt to the halt).**

"Change direction right (left). Right (left)—Form."

The right (left) hand man of the front rank will make a full turn in the named direction. The remainder of the front rank making a right (left) incline, centre and rear ranks stand fast.

"Quick—March."

The right (left) hand man will take three paces forward and halt; the remainder will step off and move by the shortest route to their new alignment, halt, and check dressing.

(b) **Changing Direction when on the March.**

"Change Direction Right (Left). Right (Left)—Form."

The executive command is given as for the right (left) turn. The right (left) hand man of the front rank will make a full turn in the named direction, take three paces forward and mark time. The remainder of the front rank will incline to the right (left) and the squad will move by the shortest route to their new alignment, mark time, and check their dressing.

"For—ward."

The squad will move forward in the new direction.

If the squad is to halt after forming, the words "At the halt" will precede the cautionary command.

The squad may be formed obliquely to the line of march by using the command — "Half Right (Left)—Form."

43. MARCHING IN SINGLE FILE, FILE OR THREES

When marching in single file, file or threes, each man will maintain his covering and distance from the man in front of him.

In file and threes the leading man of the second and third ranks will be responsible for the distance between ranks.

Dressing will be by the front rank.

44. WHEELING

Changing Direction.

"Change Direction Right (Left). Right (Left)—Wheel."

The inner flank guide will move around a quarter of the circumference of a circle having a radius of four feet. The inner rank will step short to allow the outer ranks to maintain their alignment throughout the wheel. The wheel continues until the required degree has been obtained when normal length of pace will be resumed. During the wheel there will be no alteration in distances between ranks or in marching time.

"Rear Files—Cover."

If the squad is halted or ordered to mark time before the whole squad has completed the wheel, the command "Rear files—cover" is given, when those, who have not completed the wheel, will move by the shortest route to cover those who have.

45. CHANGING THE FORMATION BUT NOT THE DIRECTION — FORMING LINE

(a) **Forming Line Either Flank Leading (Halt to the Halt).**

"At the halt on the left (right). Form—line."

The left hand man of the leading file will stand fast, the remainder will make a left incline.

"Quick—March."

The whole squad will step off together. The left hand man of the leading file will take three paces forward and halt. The

remainder will move round by the shortest route, halting in the new formation and will check dressing by the right.

(b) **Forming Line Either Flank Leading (On the Move).**

"On the left. Form—Line."

The executive command is given as for a left turn. The leading man of the left file will continue forward three paces and mark time, the remainder will make a left incline and move round by the shortest route to their new formation, mark time and dress by the right.

"For—ward."

The squad will move forward in the new formation.

If the squad is required to halt after completing the movement, the words "At the Halt" will precede the cautionary command.

46. FORMING SINGLE FILE

(a) **From Threes (or Column of Route). From the Halt, Right Flank Leading.**

"Form single file. Quick—March."

The rank on the left will lead forward, the remainder marking time until that rank is clear, the remaining ranks following on in succession.

If on the move, the command will be "Form single—file," the movement being the same as from the halt.

(b) **Forming Threes from Single File.**

"Form—Threes."

The leading rank will mark time. The remainder will come up on the right and mark time on arriving at their original position in threes.

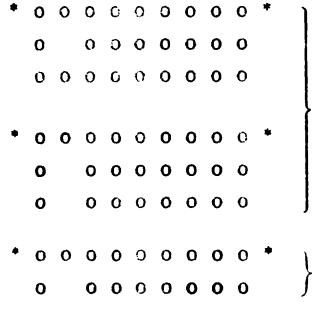
If the squad is required to halt at the completion of these movements the words "At the halt" will be included in the cautionary command.

47. BLANK FILES AND GUIDES

(a) If there are guides, they will always be with the leading rank when in line and with the directing rank when in threes.

The blank file will be the file second from the left in a formation of two or three ranks.

Examples (Line or column of threes):—



(b) **Marching in Line.**
At the halt, after turning about, the guides will move forward into the leading rank.
When on the move and the squad is to turn about, on the command "Squad will advance (retire)," the guides, if squad is in two ranks, will mark time one pace and then lead on with the following rank, and if in three ranks, will mark time two paces, leading on with the rear rank.

(c) **Marching in Threes — Required to Retire.**
On the command "Squad will retire, the guides will move across to the opposite rank.
When forming squad, and it is required to have the rear rank in front, on the command "On the right (left)" the guides will move across to the opposite rank. On the command "Change direction right (left)" when wheeling in threes, the guides will move to the inner rank, if not already there.

(d) **Blank File.**
If there is only one man in the incomplete file, he will conform to the instructions as laid down for guides.

DRILL WITH THE CANE (or WHIP)— OPTIONAL

48. CANE DRILL

(a) **Position of Attention.**
The cane will be held firmly in the right hand, in a perpendicular position close to the right side of the body, first joint of the forefinger of the right hand underneath the knob of the cane and pointing towards the thigh, thumb across the front of the cane, the remaining three fingers grasping the cane.

(b) **Position of the Cane when Standing at Ease.**
The back of the right hand in the palm of the left. Cane to be between the right arm and the body, ferrule pointing obliquely upwards and to the right front.

(c) **Position of the Cane on the March.**
The cane will be carried in the right hand balanced between the thumb and the first two fingers, ferrule to the front. The arms will be swung as in marching without the cane, the cane will be kept parallel to the ground.
The cane carried in this position is at the trail.
When marching in slow time the cane will be kept as in the position of attention.

(d) **Stepping Off with the Cane.**
"Quick—March."
Step off as described in sec. 27. As the left foot comes to the ground the first time bring both hands smartly to the centre of the cane (one movement) keeping the cane perpendicular at the right side. As the left foot comes to the ground the second time, cut the left hand to the side and turn the

cane parallel to the ground, ferrule to the front. The arms to be swung as when marching without cane, but the cane must be kept parallel to the ground.

(e) **Halting with the Cane.**
"Squad—Halt."

Bring both arms to the sides with the cane at the trail. After a normal pause the cane will be brought to the position of attention in two movements, viz.:—

(i) Sieze the cane with the left hand at the centre and bring to a perpendicular position at the right side, at the same time move the right hand to the knob of the cane as in the position of attention.

(ii) Cut the left hand smartly to the side.

The position of the "trail" should be practised at the halt before teaching stepping off.

(f) **Turnings with the Cane.**
"Right (Left)—Turn."

The executive command is given as for turning (sec. 35). As the left foot is brought to the ground in the act of turning, the cane is brought to a perpendicular position in front of the right shoulder, upper part of the arm close to the side, forearm parallel to the ground. The cane is again brought to the trail on the forward pace of the right foot.

For left turn substitute "left' for "right."

(g) **Turning About (At the Halt).**
"About—Turn."

The cane is kept as in the position of attention.

(h) **Turning About (On the March).**
"About—Turn."

The executive command is given as the left foot passes the right. As the right foot comes to the ground both arms are brought to the side with the cane at the trail. On the first turning pace with the left foot, the cane will be brought to a perpendicular position in front of the right shoulder, upper part of the arm close to the side, forearm horizontal, hand in line with the waist belt. On the first pace after the completion of the turn, the cane will be brought to the trail.

(j) **Grounding Canes** (by numbers).
"Grounding canes by numbers. Squad—One."

With a slight circular motion of the right arm to the front, pass the ferrule end of the cane to the rear under the right arm, at the same time bend down and place the cane on the ground, the knob in line with and against the tip of the right toe—
"Squad—Two."

Return to the position of attention.

(k) **Taking Up Canes** (by numbers).
"Take up Canes by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bend down and seize the cane as described in sub-sec. (a).
"Squad—Two."

Return to the position of attention.

(l) **Judging the Time.**

"Ground—Canes."

In "grounding" and "taking up canes" the normal pause will be observed between movements.

49. SALUTING WITH THE CANE (OR WHIP)

(a) **Saluting at the Halt.**

Place the cane smartly under the left arm, ferrule to the rear, cut the right arm smartly to the side and, after a normal pause, salute as described in sec. 22, sub-sec. (a).

(b) **Saluting on the March.**

(Delivering a message to, or addressing an officer.)

"To the front—Salute."

The command salute will be given as the right foot passes the left (as for "halt"). The squad will halt, pause for a period equal to two paces in quick time, place the cane smartly under the left arm, ferrule to the rear, cut the right hand smartly to the side, salute, transfer the written message to the right hand, and deliver it to (or address) the officer, salute, turn about, keeping the cane under the left arm, and march off in quick time. As the left foot comes to the ground the first time, seize the cane as near the centre as possible, the back of the hand uppermost, the thumb underneath. On the left foot coming to the ground again, bring the cane to the trail.

(c) **Saluting to the Side.**

"To the Right (Left)—Salute."

The executive command is given as the right foot is coming to the ground. As the left foot comes to the ground the first time after the word "Salute," place the cane smartly under the left arm, ferrule to the rear. Next time the left foot comes to the ground (third pace) cut the right hand smartly away to the side and commence the salute on the fifth pace, turning the head towards the officer saluted. On the tenth pace (right foot) cut the right hand smartly away to the side, turning the head to the front. On the left foot coming to the ground (eleventh pace) seize the cane as near the centre as possible with the right hand, back of the hand uppermost, thumb underneath. On the left foot coming to the ground (thirteenth pace) bring the cane smartly to the right side at the trail. The left arm will not be swung during the salute.

All cane movements are carried out on the beat of the left foot.

(d) **Dismissing with the Cane.**

If an officer is on parade, the squad will turn to the right, place the cane under the left arm, ferrule to the rear, salute (without turning the head and eyes) and break off in quick time. Movements will be carried out at the same pace as in quick time, the hand being cut away on the fourth pace.

If no officer is on parade, the squad will turn to the right keeping the cane in the position of attention.

50. SENTRY DRILL WITH THE CANE (OR WHIP)

Whilst it is normal to arm sentries, occasions may arise when the carrying of arms is not considered necessary and under these circumstances the cane should be carried. This provides an excellent means of exercising the soldier in all movements taught in cane drill, apart from providing practice in the correct method of marching and paying compliments on his beat when carrying the cane.

DRILL WITH ARMS

51. RIFLE EXERCISES

General Instructions.

(a) Squad drill with arms will be combined with instruction in the care of arms, including the names of the principal parts of the rifle, aiming and firing. It is important that this instruction should begin from the time the recruit is issued with his rifle, in order to avoid faulty methods in the early stages of training.

(b) When rifle exercises are performed judging the time, at the halt, movements will be carried out at the rate of 60 to the minute. When performed judging the time, on the march, each movement will be carried out as the left foot meets the ground.

(c) Squads drilling with rifles will perform the different marches and variations of step described in the foregoing sections. The disengaged arm will be allowed to swing naturally as described in sec. 24, sub-sec. (d).

(d) During the handling of the rifle and throughout every movement of it, the head must be kept perfectly still, except where expressly stated otherwise.

Instructor's Notes.

(a) During the teaching of rifle exercises, instructors WILL CARRY RIFLES. When correcting faults, etc., instructors will move at the "slope."

(b) For instruction in rifle exercises, recruits will be formed up in single rank, in a right angle or hollow square formation, depending on the size of the squad.

(c) When teaching movements from the slope such as the present, change arms at the slope, trail arms from the slope, etc., the squad should be given the command "Rest" after being ordered to slope arms. The instructor will demonstrate the complete movement and explain for what purpose it is used; he then performs the first movement and whilst in the position explains the method of performing it. The instructor will order "Position" and the squad will adopt the position of the slope.

(d) The instructor should be constantly on the lookout for unnecessary body and arm movements which should be immediately checked in order to avoid the development of faulty methods.

(e) After each phase of an exercise has been taught by numbers, the instructor should order individual practice before continuing the exercise "judging the time".

(f) Rifle exercises should always be taught in two parts, i.e., the movement itself and the movement to return to the starting position—

e.g., The slope from the order—The order from the slope.

The sequence of instruction will be as described in subsec. (c). After having completed the third movement of the slope, the command "Rest" is given, demonstrate the order and teach it in the same manner as the slope. Practice the squad by numbers, in both the slope and the order before practising the squad "judging the time".

It is incorrect to order the squad to "return to the order" merely to further practice the slope, without having first taught the order.

(g) To ensure smart, clean movements, the rifle should always be met with a sharp motion of the hands. This creates a distinctive sound which assists in the co-ordination of the movements of the squad and will also give the recruit confidence in handling his rifle.

(h) When the order "Right—dress" is given with arms at the "order", members of the front rank will raise the left arm.

(j) Recruits should be warned that when, having learned to slope arms, they are ordered to march off at the order, they will slope arms as they step off; each movement of the slope being carried out on successive paces of the left foot.

(k) The importance of the following should be impressed on recruits:—

(i) The elbows must be kept down and close to the body whenever possible, particularly the left elbow, in all movements to and from the slope.

(ii) The head must be kept perfectly still throughout all movements except where expressly stated otherwise.

(iii) The cutting of the hand to the side should always be done smartly.

52. FALLING IN WITH RIFLES AT THE ORDER

The squad will fall in as described in sec. 17 with the rifle held perpendicularly at the right side, the butt on the ground, the toe of the butt in line with the toe of the right boot; the right arm slightly bent, the hand holding the rifle at or near the band, back of the hand to the right, thumb

against the thigh, fingers together and slanting towards the ground, elbow to the rear.

When each man has taken up his dressing, he will stand at ease, taking his time in succession from the directing flank.

53. STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY FROM THE ORDER

(a) **Standing at Ease.**

"Stand at—Ease."

Carry the left foot about 12 inches to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time push the muzzle of the rifle smartly to the front with the right hand, the right arm straight, without allowing the right shoulder to drop, toe of the butt remaining in line with the toe of the right boot, the left arm to be kept as in the position of attention.

(b) **Standing Easy.**

"Stand—Easy."

The right hand will slide up the rifle to the piling swivel, and the squad will act as in sec. 14.

On the caution "squad," etc., the right hand will slide down to the band and the position of "stand at ease" will be resumed.

The above procedure is the same with or without bayonets fixed.

54. ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE

"Squad—Attention."

Bring the left foot smartly up to the right and return the rifle to the order.

55. THE SLOPE FROM THE ORDER

"Slope Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Throw the rifle upwards with the right hand, catching it with both hands at the same time. The left hand at the backsight, left forearm horizontal and close to the body. The right hand at the small of the butt, thumb to the left, elbow to the rear and arm slightly bent. The rifle kept perpendicular and close to the right side, shoulders to be kept square.

"Squad—Two."

Carry the rifle smartly across the body and place it flat on the left shoulder, magazine outwards from the body. At the same time seize the butt with the left hand, the first two joints of the fingers grasping the upper side of the butt; thumb about one inch above the toe, left elbow close to the side, forearm horizontal. The heel of the butt in line with the centre of the left thigh.

"Squad—Three."

Cut the right hand smartly to the side as in the position of attention. The rifle must be kept perfectly steady.

56. THE ORDER FROM THE SLOPE

"Order Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bring the rifle down to the full extent of the left arm, at the same time meeting it with the right hand at, or about, the band, arm close to the body. The butt must not be drawn to the rear.

"Squad—Two."

Bring the rifle smartly down to the right side, at the same time steadying it with the fingers of the left hand at the nose cap, fingers outstretched, hand, wrist and forearm in one straight line; butt just clear of the ground.

"Squad—Three."

Place the butt quietly on the ground, cutting the left hand smartly to the side.

57. FALLING IN AT THE SLOPE

When recruits have learned to slope arms, they will be instructed how to fall in and to take up their dressing, covering and intervals, without any further orders.

"Squad—Fall In."

The squad, which will have been standing at ease, will come to attention, slope arms and step off. The first man, having arrived at the position indicated, will halt, face in the required direction, and remain at the slope until the man next on his left has obtained his dressing; he will then order arms and stand at ease, the remainder doing likewise in succession from the right.

The men forming the centre and rear ranks will time their movements to conform with the movements of the men they are covering in the front rank.

58. DISMISSING WITH ARMS

"Dis—miss."

Before being dismissed the squad will slope arms, and on the command "dis—miss" will act as described in sec. 18. On wet days troops may be dismissed at the "shoulder."

59. THE SHOULDER FROM THE ORDER—OPTIONAL

"Shoulder Arms by Numbers.—Squad—One."

Throw the rifle upwards with the right hand, catching it at, or about, the band with the left hand, at the same time slipping the second finger of the right hand inside the guard; close the forefinger on the magazine, thumb and remaining fingers pointing downwards; the upper part of the barrel resting in the hollow of the shoulder.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the left hand smartly to the side.

60. THE ORDER FROM THE SHOULDER

"Order Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Relax the grasp of the right hand and allow the rifle to drop until the butt is within two inches of the ground. At the same time seize the rifle with the left hand at the nose cap, and with the right hand at the band.

"Squad—Two."

Place the butt quietly on the ground as at the order, cutting the left hand smartly to the side.

61. SALUTING WITH ARMS

At the Slope.

(a) **"Salute to the front by Numbers. Squad—One."**

Bring the right hand smartly to the butt; forefinger in line with the notch, tip of the thumb touching the butt immediately behind the notch, forearm horizontal, back of the hand uppermost, fingers straight, thumb close to the forefinger.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the right hand smartly to the side.

(b) **Judging the Time.**

"To the Front—Salute."

Go through the motions as described in sub-sec. (a) above, making a pause equal to two paces in quick time between each movement.

(c) **To the Side** (on the March).

"To the Right (Left)—Salute."

Saluting to the side is carried out as in sub-sec. (a) above, except that, as the right hand is brought to the salute, the head will be turned in the direction of the officer saluted as the left foot comes to the ground. The principles as set out in Sec. 33 sub-sec. (b) apply.

62. THE PORT FROM THE ORDER

"Port—Arms."

Throw the rifle with the right hand, muzzle leading, smartly across the body, magazine to the left and downwards, the barrel crossing opposite the point of the left shoulder. Seize the rifle with the left hand at the point of balance, thumb and fingers around the rifle, the left wrist opposite the left breast; at the same time seize the butt with the right hand half way between the cocking piece and the heel of the butt; fingers to the front, thumb to the rear, elbows close to the sides. The rifle about two inches from the body.

63. THE ORDER FROM THE PORT

"Order Arms by Numbers.—Squad—One."

Holding the rifle firmly in the left hand, seize it with the right hand where it is held at the order.

"Squad—Two."

Carry the rifle to the right side as in the second movement of the order from the slope.

"Squad—Three."

As in the third movement of the order from the slope.

64. THE PRESENT FROM THE SLOPE

"Present Arms by Numbers.—Squad—One."

Grasp the rifle with the right hand at the small, forearm close to the body.

"Squad—Two"

Raise the rifle with the right hand perpendicularly in front of the centre of the body, magazine to the left; at the same time place the left hand smartly on the stock, wrist on the magazine, fingers together and pointing upwards, thumb close to the forefinger, point of the thumb in line with the mouth; the left elbow close to the butt, the right elbow and butt close to the body.

"Squad—Three."

Quitting the rifle with the left hand, bring the rifle down perpendicularly in front of and about three inches from the centre of the body, turning the magazine to the front, holding it at the full extent of the right arm, fingers together slanting downwards, and meet it smartly with the left hand immediately behind the backsight, outside the sling, thumb pointing towards the muzzle; at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the left heel, both knees straight. The weight of the rifle to be supported by the left hand.

65. THE SLOPE FROM THE PRESENT

"Slope Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bring the right foot up in line with the left and, at the same time, place the rifle on the left shoulder as described in the second movement of the slope from the order.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the right hand to the side; rifle to be kept steady.

66. FIXING AND UNFIXING BAYONETS

Fixing Bayonets.

"Squad will fix bayonets. Squad—fix."

On the command "fix," push the rifle forward with the right hand as in the position of "Stand at ease"; at the same time, seize the handle of the bayonet with the left hand, back of the hand to the front, thumb and fingers to the rear. Push the handle downwards, turning the point of the scabbard upwards and behind the left shoulder and withdrawing the bayonet sufficiently to allow the left arm to become straight.

"Squad—Bayonets."

Draw the bayonet, turning the point upwards and keeping the elbow down, place the handle on the bayonet standard

with the ring over the stud on the nose cap, pressing it home to the catch; at the same time turn the head and eyes down to the right to ensure the bayonet is properly fixed, the head and eyes remaining in this position on completion. The fingers and thumb will not be straightened after pressing home the bayonet onto the standard.

"Squad—Attention."

The position of attention will be resumed.

Unfixing Bayonets.

"Squad will unfix Bayonets. Squad—Unfix."

On the command "unfix," keeping the heels closed, place the rifle between, and grip it with the knees, guard to the front. At the same time seize the rifle with the left hand, knuckles to the front, thumb on the bayonet bolt spring, pressing the spring with the left thumb, and with the right hand seize the bayonet handle. Disengage the bayonet from the rifle.

"Squad—Bayonets."

Drop the point of the bayonet to the left side, ring to the rear, at the same time seizing the scabbard with the left hand, thumb underneath the frog and turning the head and eyes towards the scabbard; force the bayonet home.

"Squad—Attention."

Seize the rifle with the right hand at the band, raise the head and eyes. After the normal pause, resume the position of attention. NOTE.—Fixing and unfixing bayonets will always be done at the "open order".

67. CHANGE ARMS AT THE SLOPE

"Change Arms by Numbers.—Squad—One."

Seize the butt of the rifle with the right hand; back of the hand uppermost, at the same time slipping the left hand up to the small of the butt.

"Squad—Two."

Carry the rifle, turning the magazine outwards, onto the right shoulder, bring it to the front sufficiently to clear the head, and keeping it as near vertical as possible.

"Squad—Three."

Cut the left hand to the side.

To change arms from the right to the left shoulder act as above, reading "left" for "right" and "right" for "left".

68. THE SHORT TRAIL

No word of command.

Raise the rifle about three inches from the ground, keeping otherwise in the position of the "order."

If standing with ordered arms, and directed to close to the right or left, to step back, or to take a specified number of paces, the rifle will be held at the short trail.

69. THE TRAIL FROM THE ORDER

"Trail—Arms."

By a slight bend of the arm give the rifle a cant forward and seize it at the point of balance, bringing it at once to a horizontal position by the side at the full extent of the right arm, which should hang easily from the shoulder, fingers and thumb around the rifle.

The trail is not normally used in close order drill, except by rifle and English Light Infantry Regiments. It will, however, be used in the field.

70. THE ORDER FROM THE TRAIL

"Order—Arms."

Raise the muzzle, catch the rifle at the band and come to the order.

71. CHANGE ARMS AT THE TRAIL

"Change Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bring the rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the right shoulder, magazine to the front, upper part of the arm close to the side, forearm horizontal, hand in line with the waist belt.

"Squad—Two."

Pass the rifle across the front of the body, catching it with the left hand at the point of balance, at the same time cutting the right hand smartly to the side. In this position the rifle is to be held perpendicularly and opposite the left shoulder, magazine to the front, upper part of the left arm close to the side, left forearm horizontal, hand in line with the waist belt.

"Squad—Three."

Lower the rifle to the full extent of the left arm at the "trail."

To change arms from the left to the right act as above, reading "left" for "right" and "right" for "left."

72. TRAIL ARMS FROM THE SLOPE

"Trail Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Keeping the rifle in the position of the slope, seize it at the point of balance with the right hand.

"Squad—Two."

With the right hand bring the rifle to a horizontal position at the right side, at the same time cutting the left hand to the side.

73. SLOPE ARMS FROM THE TRAIL

"Slope Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

With the right hand place the rifle on the shoulder in the position of the slope, at the same time seizing the butt with the left hand as in the second movement of the slope from the order.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the right hand away to the side.

74. ON GUARD FROM THE SLOPE

"On guard by Numbers. Squad—One."

Seize the rifle smartly at the small of the butt with the right hand.

"Squad—Two."

Bring the rifle down in front of the body, bayonet pointing to the front and slightly upwards, grasping it with the right hand at the small of the butt (which should be just in front of the right thigh) and with the left hand holding the rifle in the most convenient position in front of the backsight so that the left arm is only slightly bent. At the same time take a short pace forward with the left foot, the left knee slightly bent.

75. THE SLOPE FROM THE ON GUARD

Place the rifle on the left shoulder, seizing the butt with the left hand as for the "slope," at the same time bring the left foot back to the right.

"Squad—Two."

Cut tht right hand to the side.

76. ON GUARD FROM THE ORDER

"On—Guard."

Throw the rifle up with the right hand and come to the "on guard" position as taught in sec. 74.

77. ORDER ARMS FROM THE ON GUARD

"Order Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Seize the rifle with the right hand where it is held at the "order" and come to the order, at the same time bring the left foot back to the right, steadying the rifle with the left hand.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the left hand to the side.

78. GROUND ARMS FROM THE ORDER

"Ground Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bend down and place the rifle gently on the ground at the right side, the band in line with the right toe, magazine to the right, muzzle pointing straight to the front.

"Squad—Two."

Return smartly to the position of attention.

79. TAKING UP ARMS

"Take Up Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bend down and seize the rifle where it is held at the order.

"Squad—Two."

Pick up the rifle and return smartly to the "order."

80. RIFLE EXERCISES ON THE MARCH

(a) **Stepping Off from the Order or Stand at Ease.**

When it is intended to march a squad off, when at the order or stand at ease position, or with the rifle carried in any other position than at the slope, the appropriate "cautionary" must be given, i.e., "At the short trail," etc.

When halted the squad will return to the position from which it moved off without any further word of command.

Examples:—

"Quick—March."

The squad will step off and come to the slope on the first three successive paces of the left foot.

"At the Short Trail. Quick—March."

The squad will step off at the short trail.

"At the Trail. Quick—March."

The squad will step off at the trail.

"At the shoulder. Quick—March."

The squad will step off, bringing the rifle to the shoulder on the first two successive paces of the left foot.

(b) **Turning About at the Trail.**

"About—Turn."

The movement is similar to that described for turning about with the cane.

(c) **Rifle Exercises when on the March.**

When performing rifle exercises on the march, the executive command in all cases is given as the right foot passes the left, the first movement of the rifle is carried out as the left foot first comes to the ground, following the executive command. The remaining movements being done each time the left foot comes to the ground.

(d) **Marching Off "At Ease" from the "Stand at Ease."**

"At Ease. Quick—March."

On this command the squad will come to attention and step off in quick time, slinging arms as they step off.

When ordered to "halt" whilst marching "at ease," the squad will halt as ordered and then stand at ease.

When stepping off and when halting, the correct pause will be observed between movements.

81. ARMED SENTRY DRILL

Practice in this drill provides a means of exercising the trained soldier in practically every lesson taught in elementary foot drill, rifle exercises, and the paying of compliments, and should be given whenever possible. In addition, it affords valuable practice for ceremonial parades. It may also be used when drilling defaulters.

Instructors' Notes.

(a) The squad will be formed up in line, in open order and standing at ease, with bayonets fixed.

(b) Indicate the front and flanks before commencing the drill.

(c) All movements at, and from, the halt are done from the "'stand at ease" position.

(d) On arrival at the end of the beat, sentries will turn outwards to the right—about or left—about as the case may be, WITHOUT HALTING.

82. STEPPING OFF AND HALTING ON THE BEAT

(a) **Stepping Off on the Beat.**

"Sentries, to the right (left)—March."

Come smartly to attention, slope arms, turn to the right (left), and march off in quick time.

(b) **Halting on the Beat.**

"Sentries, Stand at—Ease."

The executive command is given as for halting. The sentries will halt, turn to the front, order arms and stand at ease.

(c) **Turning About on the Beat.**

"Move to the right (left). About—Turn."

The executive command is given as for turning about.

When turning left-about on the right flank of the beat, the movement will be the reverse of a normal right-about turn.

83. PAYING COMPLIMENTS ON THE BEAT

(a) **When Resting on the Beat.**

"To the Front—Salute."

Come smartly to attention, slope arms, salute, pause equal to four paces in quick time, cut the right hand to the side, order arms and stand at ease.

"To the Front. Present—Arms."

Come smartly to attention, slope arms, present arms, pause equal to four paces in quick time, slope arms, order arms and stand at ease.

(b) **When Moving on the Beat.**

"To the Front—Salute."

The executive command is given as for halting. The sentries will halt, turn to the front, salute, pause equal to four paces in quick time, cut the right hand to the side, turn in the direction previously moving and step off.

"To the Front. Present—Arms."

The executive is given as for halting. The sentries will halt, turn to the front, present arms, pause equal to four paces in quick time, slope arms, turn in the direction previously moving and step off.

84. CHALLENGING ON THE BEAT

(a) **When Resting on the Beat.**

"To the Front. On—Guard."

Spring to attention and come to the on guard.

"Stand at—Ease."
Return to the order and stand at ease.

(b) **When Moving on the Beat.**
"To the Front. On—Guard."
The executive command is given as for halting. The sentries will halt, turn to the front and come to the on guard.

"To the Right (Left)—March."
Return to the slope, turn as ordered and march off.

85. INSPECTION OF ARMS

(a) **From the Order.**
"For Inspection. Port—Arms."
Having adopted the position as described in sec. 62, turn the safety catch completely over to the front with the thumb of the right hand. Pull out the cut-off, first pressing it downwards with the thumb, then seize the knob of the bolt with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, and, taking the time from the right hand man, turn it sharply upwards and draw back the bolt to its full extent; then seize the butt with the right hand mid-way between the cocking piece and the heel of the butt, fingers to the front, thumb to the rear.

(b) **To Ease Springs.**
"Ease—Springs."
From the position described above, work the bolt rapidly backwards and forwards, until all the cartridges have been removed from the magazine and chamber, allowing them to fall to the ground, then close the "cut-off" by placing the right hand over the bolt and pressing the cut-off inwards, close the breech, press the trigger, turn the safety catch over to the rear with the first finger of the right hand, and place the right hand on the small of the butt, with the forefinger along the outside of the trigger guard and not around the small of the butt. For drill purposes it should be presumed that the rifle is loaded.

(c) **To Order Arms from the Port.**
See sec. 63.

86. INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSPECTING ARMS

When arms are inspected at the "port" only, as when inspecting a platoon on parade, the officer, warrant officers, or N.C.O. will see that the exterior of the rifle is clean and free from rust; that the magazine and action are clean and in good order; that the sights are at zero; and that no parts are loose or damaged. The bore of some rifles will be inspected to see that they have been cleaned and are free from obstructions, when the individual will be given the order "Examine—Arms."

Each soldier, when the officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. has passed the file next to him, will, without further word of command, ease springs, order arms and stand at ease; the last two men working together.

87. TO EXAMINE ARMS

"Examine—Arms."

The squad, being at the port, will come to the position for loading (see SAT Vol. I. Pam. 3), with the muzzle so inclined as to enable the officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. to look through the barrel, thumbnail of the right hand, thumb straight, being placed in front of the bolt to reflect light into the barrel.

The soldier, when the officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. has passed the next file to him, will ease springs, order arms and stand at ease, the last two men working together.

When it is intended to "examine arms" the men, when in the position of "For Inspection. Port Arms," will be cautioned by the command "Remain at the port."

Order Arms from the Examine.

"Order Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Seize the rifle with the right hand where it is held at the order.

"Squad—Two."

Bring the rifle smartly down to the right side, steadying it with the left hand as in the second movement of the order from the slope, at the same time bring the left foot smartly back to the right.

"Squad—Three."

Cut the left hand smartly to the side.

88. INSPECTION OF PISTOLS

The movements laid down in the following section apply to personnel armed with pistols in lieu of rifles.

(a) **To Draw Pistols for Inspection.**

"For Inspection draw Pistols by Numbers. Squad—One."

Bring the left hand to the case and unbutton it.

"Squad—Two."

Draw the pistol with the right hand.

"Squad—Three."

Bring the pistol to a vertical position in front of the centre of the body, muzzle downwards.

"Squad—Four."

Grip the barrel with the left hand, the thumb pressing against the cam and the cylinder fluting, and open the pistol, keeping the left hand and barrel stationary.

(b) **To Return Pistols.**

"Return—Pistols."

After the pistol has been inspected and the inspecting officer has passed the next file, close the pistol by raising the butt to the barrel, keeping the left hand stationary. Then return the pistol to the case with the right hand. Button the case with the left hand. Return to the position of attention, then stand at ease.

89. SLINGING ARMS

The rifle may be carried slung in one of the following positions:—

(a) **When marching at ease.**

Pass the sling over the right or left shoulder, with the rifle hanging in a perpendicular position behind the shoulder.

(b) **When both arms are required free.**

Pass the head and either arm between the sling and the rifle, muzzle upwards, rifle hanging diagonally across the back.

DRILL WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS

90. FALLING IN WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS AT THE ORDER

The members of a squad carrying sub-machine guns will fall in as described in sec. 17 with the sub-machine gun perpendicularly at the right side, the butt on the ground, the toe of the butt in line with the toe of the right boot. The righ arm slightly bent, the hand grasping the barrel, back of the hand to the right, thumb to the left, fingers together and slanting towards the ground, elbow to the rear.

When each man has taken up his dressing, he will stand at ease, taking his time in succession from the directing flank.

91. STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY FROM THE ORDER

(a) **Standing at Ease.**

"Stand at Ease."

Carry the left foot about 12 inches to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet. At the same time push the muzzle of the sub-machine gun smartly to the front with the right hand, the right arm straight, without allowing the right shoulder to drop; toe of the butt remaining in line with the toe of the right boot; the left arm to be kept as in the position of attention.

(b) **Standing Easy.**

"Stand—Easy."

Retaining the grasp of the barrel, the squad will act as in sec. 14.

On the caution "Squad," etc., the position of "stand at ease" will be resumed.

92. ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE

"Squad—Attention."

Bring the left foot smartly up to the right and return the sub-machine gun to the order.

93. THE SHOULDER FROM THE ORDER

Soldiers armed with sub-machine guns will perform this movement at the same time as soldiers armed with rifles "slope arms."

"Slope arms by numbers. Squad—One."

Lift the sub-machine gun with the right hand, at the same time grasping the fore grip with the left hand, back of the hand upwards, left forearm horizontal and close to the body; the right hand retaining its grasp on the barrel. The sub-machine gun kept perpendicular and close to the right side, shoulders to be kept square.

"Squad—Two."

Release the grasp on the barrel and move the right hand smartly to the pistol grip, grasping it with the back of the hand to the right, fingers curled under the grip, thumb on top of the grip; the left arm remaining in position as on the command "one."

"Squad—Three."

Cut the left hand smartly to the side as in the position of attention. The sub-machine gun must be kept perfectly steady.

94. THE ORDER FROM THE SHOULDER

"Order arms by numbers. Squad—One."

Grasp the submachine gun at the fore grip in the same manner as in the first movement of the shoulder from the order.

"Squad—Two."

Bring the sub-machine gun smartly down the right side to the full extent of the left arm, without dropping the left shoulder, at the same time grasping the barrel with the right hand in the same position as at the order.

"Squad—Three."

Place the butt quietly on the ground, cutting the left hand smartly to the side.

95. FALLING IN AT THE SHOULDER

As for Falling in at the slope see sec. 57.

DISMISSING WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS

Before being dismissed sub-machine guns will be at the shoulder and on the command "dismiss" men carrying sub-machine guns will act as described in sec. 18.

96. SALUTING WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS

(a) **At the Halt—at the Shoulder.**

Tap the base of the fore grip smartly with the fingers of the left hand, forearm horizontal, the back of the hand to the front, and the fingers straight.

The salute will commence three paces before the officer passes the soldier and the hand will be cut away on the third pace after he has passed him.

(b) **On the Move.**

A soldier armed with a sub-machine gun, when passing an officer will do so at the "shoulder" and will salute as laid down

in sub-sec. (a) above; at the same time turning the head towards the officer saluted. He will salute on the third pace before reaching him and cut the hand away and turn the head to the front on the third pace after having passed the officer.

(c) **Delivering a Message to or Addressing Officers.**

When a soldier armed with a machine-gun delivers a written message to or addresses an officer, he will do so at the shoulder. Unless the officer is on the move, the soldier will halt two paces from the officer, salute as laid down in the above sub-sec., and deliver the message; if no reply is needed or when the reply has been received he will salute as before, turn about and march off in quick time.

97. THE PRESENT FROM THE SHOULDER

"Present Arms by Numbers. Squad—One."

Grasp the fore grip with the right hand as in the first movement of the shoulder from the order.

"Squad—Two."

Raise the sub-machine gun with the left hand perpendicularly in front of the centre of the body retaining the grasp on the fore grip, fore and pistol grips to the front; at the same time grasp the butt with the right hand, fingers to the right, thumb to the left.

"Squad—Three."

Quitting the sub-machine gun with the left hand, bring the gun down perpendicularly in front of and about three inches from the centre of the body, holding it at the full extent of the right arm, fingers together and slanting downwards; and meet it smartly with the left hand immediately behind the fore grip, thumb pointing towards the muzzle; at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the left heel, both knees straight. The weight of the sub-machine gun to be supported by the left hand.

98. THE SHOULDER FROM THE PRESENT

"Shoulder arms by numbers.—Squad—One."

Bring the right foot up in line with the left and at the same time transfer the gun to the right side of the body, changing the grip with the right hand to grasp the pistol grip as in the position of the shoulder.

"Squad—Two."

Cut the left hand to the side, gun to be kept steady.

Note.

Sub-machine guns will normally be carried in the slung position or at the trail.

On drill and ceremonial parades, when the command "Quick March" is given, the sub-machine gun will be carried across the body from the position of the "shoulder" and slung on the left shoulder.

On the command "Halt" the sub-machine gun will be returned to the position of the "shoulder."

The movements for inspection of arms will be the same as for the rifle.

99. WORDS OF COMMAND

(a) Good drill depends in the first instance on good words of command.

(b) Words of command should be pronounced distinctly and loud enough to be heard by all concerned. A word of command to a squad of six need not be as loud as a command to a battalion.

(c) Commands must be preceded by a caution and, if the command is of one word, may be part of that word. The first, or cautionary part of a command will be given deliberately and distinctly and the last, or executive part, which as a rule should consist of only one word or syllable, will be given sharply; as Platoon (slowly)—Halt (sharply); Right (slowly)—Form (sharply). A pause, which should be uniform in all commands, will be made between the cautionary and the executive word of command.

(d) The cautions and commands in this pamphlet are, as a rule, given with regard to one flank only, but the same principles apply equally to movements to the other flank, which will also be practised.

(e) Words of command must be given with precision at all times by all ranks; indistinct and slovenly words of command produce slovenly movements and must be avoided.

(f) Instructors, when giving words of command, must stand to attention and adopt a correct bearing, and so be an example of alertness to their men.

(g) It should be remembered that a word of command is an order which must be smartly and promptly obeyed.

Instructors must observe the results of their commands at drill and check any tendency on the part of men to carry out a movement in a slovenly manner; for instance, when men are called to attention or are ordered to stand at ease, absolute steadiness and silence must be insisted upon. Plenty of time should, therefore, be taken over the correct performance of one movement before proceeding with the next. If faults and slack habits are passed over in the early stages of training, they will, in time, undermine discipline, without which no troops can be trained or fight.

(h) The words of command laid down for close order drill are not intended for use in movements in the field. They are designed with a view to training the soldiers' mind and body to habits of strict obedience to the will of the leader.

In movements in the field, words of command will be replaced by short instructions,

e.g. Along this track in single file; follow me across this bridge; get under cover of this bank, etc.

(j) To move a unit off in step with the preceding unit, the command "March" should be given as the right feet of the preceding unit are coming to the ground.

(k) In the detail of squad drill, the title of the movement is shown in block letters and the cautionary and/or executive word of command in inverted commas.

(l) Except when moving off in single file, the name of the directing flank should be included as part of the command. When retiring (in line) the command will be "By YOUR left." In all other formations, it will be given as "By THE right" or "left" as the case may be.

(m) In turnings and changes of formation, the cautionary part of the command should always be preceded by the name of the new direction or formation it is intended to adopt.

(n) The command "As You Were" may be given for the purposes set out hereunder:—

(i) To check slovenly or incorrect movements.

(ii) To repeat a phase of an exercise involving one movement only.

It should never be used to return a squad to a starting position after having completed an exercise having more than one movement.

This command must be given sharply, endeavouring to give it in one syllable; e.g., "SWERE."

100. TEACHING WORDS OF COMMAND

Young officers and NCOs will be practised in giving words of command. This practice gives them confidence in themselves and accustoms them to use their voices in the best manner to produce the desired result.

The following stages should be adhered to when teaching words of command.

First Stage.

The squad to be standing close together, in a shallow semi-circle, two or three deep. The instructor will take up a position in the centre and facing the squad. When giving the time, he will do so by the use of a cane as follows:—

Cautionaries.—By moving the cane slowly in a semi-circular manner. As the cane commences to move, the squad will commence the cautionary, giving the command in a slow, even tone until the cane stops moving.

Executives.—By cutting the cane smartly away. The squad will give the command sharply.

Second Stage.

Two squads; one squad drilling the other. Squads to be at a distance from one another but within hearing distance. The squad giving the commands will do so under the timing of an instructor (as in the First Stage).

The squads will change over.

In the above two stages, only simple Cautionary and Executive commands will be given. The following sequence will be adopted:—

Cautionary and Executive with One Syllable Only—Examples.

"Squad—Halt."
"Right—Dress."
"Form—Squad."
"Slope—Arms."
"Quick—March."
"Dis—miss."

Cautionary with Two or more Syllables—Examples.

	"Stand at—Ease."
First syllable given sharply.	"Right In—cline."
	"Quick Mark—Time."
Second syllable given slowly.	"Open Order—March."
	"Platoon—Halt."
	"Present—Arms."

Executive with Two or more Syllables—Examples.

"Squad—Salute."
"Stand—Easy."
"Guides—Steady."
"Parade—Fall In."
"Fix—Bayonets."
"Guard—Number."

Third Stage.

The squad to be formed up in a large circle. If space is not available, it may be formed up in two ranks facing inwards, well apart but within hearing distance; the instructor in both cases being in the centre. The squad to be numbered.

The instructor passes the command to No. 1, who in turn passes it to No. 2 and so on. The instructor will carefully check and correct the faults of each man.

In this stage the instructor will also deal with the "Explanatory" part of the command in addition to the cautionary and the executive, as in the following examples:—

"Change direction right—Right—form."
"At the halt on the left—Form—Squad."
"Break into slow time—Slow—March."
"Squad will advance—By the right—Quick—March."
"'Squad will retire—About—Turn—By your left—Quick March."
"Move to the right by diagonal march—Right incline."

101. WHEN WORDS OF COMMAND ARE GIVEN ON THE MARCH

The following table shows when to give words of command to a squad on the move during close order drill:—

Word of Command.	Slow Time.	Quick Time.
Halt	Left foot coming to the ground.	Right foot passing the left.
About Turn	Right foot leaving the ground.	Left foot passing the Right.
Right Turn Right Incline Right Form	Left foot passing and in line with right.	Right foot passing the left.
Left Turn Left Incline Left Form	Right foot passing and in line with left.	Left foot passing the right.
For—ward (when marking time)	Right foot being raised.	Left foot being raised.
Break into quick time —Quick March	Right foot reaches the ground.	
Break into slow time—Slow March		Left foot passing the right.
Mark Time	Right foot passing the left.	Left foot passing right.
Halt (when marking time)	Right foot being raised.	Left foot being raised.
On the right Form Squad	Left foot passing and in line with right.	Right foot passing the left.
On the left Form Squad	Right foot passing and in line with left.	Left foot passing the right.
Rifle Exercises— Saluting Cane drill Sentry drill	Left foot coming to the ground.	Right foot passing the left.

SALUTING

102. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

(a) Instructors will impress upon recruits the importance of the salute. It is a military method of greeting a superior, not a servile act. It is an outward sign of the inward spirit of discipline and respect for superiors. The general tone and feeling in a regiment or corps is indicated by the manner in which the men salute and the officers return the salute as by any other action.

(b) Instruction in saluting forms part of recruit training; the detail for saluting is included in the sequence in which

it should be taught in the sections dealing with squad drill, i.e.:—

Saluting without arms. Secs. 22 and 33.
Saluting with cane (or whip). Sec. 49.
Saluting when carrying a rifle. Sec. 61.

(c) Officers paying compliments by saluting with the hand will follow the instructions laid down for soldiers. They will receive and return a salute with the courtesy it deserves.

(d) WOs, NCOs and private soldiers in uniform shall salute an officer at all times, except when passing or being passed by him—

(i) in a crowded thoroughfare or assembly;
(ii) during an exercise in the field;
(iii) when on parade under the immediate control of a superior; or
(iv) when precluded by the nature of their duties from so doing.

(e) When two or more officers are together, the senior only will return salutes.

(f) Officers and soldiers passing a military funeral will salute the bier.

(g) Instructions for saluting when the National Anthem is played for a Royal salute, or on other occasions, are laid down in AMR & O paras. 1153 and 1154.

Commanders of parties will, if on the move, halt, call their men to attention, and salute while the National Anthem is being played.

Sentries will slope arms.

103. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALUTING WITHOUT ARMS

(a) **When sitting.**

A soldier, if sitting when an officer approaches, will stand at attention, facing the officer, and salute with the hand; if two or more men are sitting or standing about, the senior warrant officer, NCO or the senior soldier will face the officer, call the whole to attention, and alone will salute.

(b) **When Addressing or Delivering a Message to an Officer.**

When a soldier addresses or delivers a written message to an officer he will halt two paces from him and proceed as in Sec. 33.

When appearing before an officer in a room he will salute. Hat or cap will not be removed.

(c) **When Without a Hat or Cap.**

A soldier, without his hat (cap) or when carrying anything other than his arms, will not salute, but will, if standing still, come to attention as an officer passes; if walking, he will turn his head smartly towards the officer in passing him, keeping his arms steady by the side.

(d) **When driving a Mechanical Vehicle (including a bicycle).**
The rider of a bicycle (pedal or motor) or driver of a mechanical vehicle, will not salute when the vehicle is in motion owing to the danger of taking his eyes off the road.
When the vehicle is stationary, he will salute by turning his head smartly towards an officer passing him, but will not remove his hands from the handlebar or steering wheel.

(e) **When Seated in or on a Horsed or Mechanical Vehicle.**
(i) Officers will pay compliments by saluting with the right hand, if possible; otherwise they will follow the instructions laid down for soldiers.
(ii) Soldiers will sit at attention and, if facing the direction in which the vehicle is moving, will salute by turning the head and eyes in the direction of the officer. If seated facing in any other direction, they will look straight to their front.

(f) **Officers.**
An officer will salute with the hand as laid down in sec. 22.

104. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALUTING WITH ARMS

(a) **At the Halt.**
A soldier if halted will salute as follows:—
(i) If at the order when an officer passes he will turn towards the officer and stand to attention.
(ii) If at the slope when an officer passes he will salute as laid down in sec. 61.

(b) **On the Move.**
When a soldier, carrying a rifle, passes an officer, he will do so at the slope, and will salute as laid down in sec. 61; at the same time turning the head towards the officer being saluted.

(c) **Delivering Messages to or Addressing Officers.**
When a soldier, carrying a rifle, delivers a written message to, or addresses an officer, he will do so at the slope. Unless the officer is on the move, the soldier will halt two paces from the officer, salute as laid down in sec. 61 and deliver the message; if no reply is needed or when the reply is received, he will salute as before, turn about and march off in quick time.

105. GUARDS AND DUTIES

(a) **Parading**
All guards (or picquet) duties will be paraded and inspected on the company, etc., parade ground, and marched off to the regimental parade ground; the guard by its commander and duties under the company, etc., orderly sergeant.

(b) **Forming Up.**
Duties will be formed up in line. The guards on the right, picquets on the left. They will be inspected by the adjutant

or orderly officer. On completion of the inspection the adjutant (or orderly officer) will order guards and picquet to be marched off and duties to be dismissed.

106. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUARDS AND SENTRIES

(a) **Position of Commanders.**

If the guard is commanded by an officer, he will be three paces in front of the centre. The senior NCO on the right and the next NCO on the left of the guard respectively.

When halted, if commanded by an NCO (Sergeant) the sergeant and the corporal will take up the same position as described in the foregoing paragraph. When on the march (in line) the sergeant will be two paces in front of the centre, and the corporal two paces in rear of the centre.

(b) **Turning Out.**

When guards turn out they will move at the DOUBLE and fall in with SLOPED arms in OPEN ORDER.

(c) **Turning In.**

Arms at the slope. The commander of the guard will give the command "Guard will turn in. Dis—miss."

The guard will then move to the guard room.

It is unnecessary to close ranks before dismissing.

(d) Guards, including reliefs, rounds and patrols will march with sloped arms and bayonets fixed.

(e) Guards will not turn out after Retreat or before Reveille, except at Tattoo, on the approach of an armed party, in cases of alarm, or to receive grand or visiting rounds; nor will they during this period pay any compliments except to grand rounds, to whom they will present arms.

(f) Sentries will not present arms to any officer or armed party (except grand rounds) after dark. As long as sentries discern an officer, they will halt and turn to the front on his approach, and salute by bringing the hand to the small of the butt.

(g) All guards will turn out at REVEILLE, RETREAT and TATTOO; the commanders will then inspect them.

(h) For compliments paid by sentries, see AMR & O para. 1177.

107. MOUNTING A QUARTERGUARD (Sergeant in Command)

(a) The company, etc., providing the guard is responsible that it is present and correct prior to marching off to the regimental parade ground.

(b) Additional (or attending) soldiers in excess of those actually required, based on one soldier per two posts will fall in as part of the guard.

(c) A bugler, if on parade, will be ten paces on the right of the guard and in line with the front rank.

(d) The sergeant will normally dress the guard except when stated otherwise.

(e) Guards and reliefs will be marched in line whenever possible.

(f) If it is necessary to pay compliments during guard mounting, the command will be given to both guards by the senior NCO on parade.

108. PROCEDURE ON COMPANY, ETC., PARADE GROUND

The Company Sergeant Major will fall in and size the guard, and prepare it for inspection by the Company orderly officer, i.e., open order (bayonets need not be fixed on the Company parade ground.).

On completion of the inspection, the company orderly officer will order "Commanders, Take—Post," whereupon the sergeant will take post two paces in front of the centre, the corporal two paces in the rear of the centre. The orderly officer will then give "To your duties. March—Off."

The sergeant will take charge and march the guard off to the regimental parade ground, where he will halt it in line and then hand over to the Regimental Sergeant Major.

109. PROCEDURE ON THE REGIMENTAL PARADE GROUND

The Regimental Sergeant-Major, having received the sergeant's report, will prepare the guard for inspection by the adjutant (or orderly officer), giving the following commands, "Open Order—March," "Fix—Bayonets," "Attention," "Right—Dress," "Eyes—Front." He will then hand over to the inspecting officer.

Inspection.

The inspecting officer will inspect the guard for general turn out; then give the commands, "Unfix—Bayonets," "For Inspection Port Arms," "Remain at the Port," "Examine Arms," "Attention."

The inspecting officer will now name the "attending soldier" (or soldiers) who will fall out and take post on the left of the bugler.

"Fix — Bayonets," "Attention," "Close Order — March," "Right — Dress," "Slope Arms," "To your Duties March Off"—(if marching off in file or threes).

If marching off in line, after sloping arms, the command "Commanders Take Post" will be given (commanders take post as described in sec. 108). The sergeant will take charge and march the guard off.

The R.S.M. will dismiss the "attending soldiers" to their duties on the order from the inspecting officer.

110. PROCEDURE AT THE GUARD ROOM

Old Guard.

When the sentry on the guard room beat observes the approach of the new guard, he will call "Guard Stand To,"

and when the new guard approaches the guard room he will call "Guard Turn Out." The old guard will DOUBLE out at the SLOPE and fall in at Open Order.

New Guard.

Having arrived at a position 15 paces in front of and facing the old guard (if space not available then 6 paces to the left), the guard commander will give the commands "Guard Halt," "Open Order March," "Right Dress," The corporal will dress the guard, and on his command "Eyes Front," both the sergeant and corporal will move to their respective positions on the right and left of the guard.

Exchanging Compliments.

Commencing with the old guard commander, the sequence of commands will be given alternately as follows:—

Old Guard.	**New Guard**
"Present Arms."	"Present Arms."
"Slope Arms."	"Slope Arms."
"Order Arms."	"Order Arms."
"Stand at Ease."	"Stand at Ease."

Handing Over and Taking Over the Guard Room.

Acting on the last command 'Stand at Ease," both commanders and corporals, will come to attention, slope arms, disengage and meet in the centre between the two guards. Commanders will move into the guard room, where the commander of the new guard will take over. The corporal of the new guard will number off his guard and tell off the reliefs and posts as follows:—

Telling Off the Reliefs and Posts.

Example: 4 posts, 3 soldiers on each post (2 hours on and 4 hours off), a total of 12 soldiers.

Posts	**1st Relief**	**2nd Relief**	**3rd Relief**
1	1 (1)	5 (2)	9 (3)
2	2 (4)	6 (5)	10 (6)
3	3 (7)	7 (8)	11 (9)
4	4 (10)	8 (11)	12 (12)

(Alternative method of numbering shown in brackets.)

The corporal of the new guard will command "First Relief, Slope—Arms, Fall—In." The first relief with both corporals will fall in a few paces in front of the centre of the guard, remaining at the slope.

Marching Reliefs and Positions of Corporals.

If marching in line, the corporal of the old guard will be on the left, the corporal of the new guard two paces in rear of the centre.

If marching in file or threes, the corporal of the old guard will be in front, the corporal of the new guard in the rear. The corporal of the new guard will take charge, the corporal of the old guard leading the way.

Before the reliefs are marched off, they will be inspected by the commander of the new guard, who will order them to be marched off.

Packs.

First reliefs of a guard which has mounted with packs, will leave their packs in the guard room prior to marching off to their posts.

Posting and Relieving Sentries.

The corporal of the new guard, when ordered by the commander to do so, will march off the reliefs, and when he has arrived at a position a few paces from the sentry, will halt the reliefs. Both corporals and the relief detailed for that post will then disengage, the new sentry taking up a position immediately on the left of the old sentry. The corporal of the old guard will stand two paces in front of and facing the old sentry, the corporal of the new guard will stand two paces in front of and facing the new sentry.

The corporal of the old guard instructs the old sentry to hand over his orders to the new sentry. The corporal of the new guard orders "Sentries Pass." The old sentry will take one pace forward, turn to the right and move by the shortest route to the rear or left of the reliefs. The new sentry will take two paces to the right and occupy the position vacated by the old sentry. The corporals will now return to their respective positions with the reliefs.

As the reliefs move off, the sentry will present arms and the corporal of the new guard will order "Eyes—right (left)."

The above procedure will be carried out at all posts when posting reliefs.

Note.—Posts having sentry boxes will have the orders appertaining to that post hung up in the sentry box, in which case the corporal of the new guard will read out the orders to all reliefs taking up their first tour of duty.

Posting Sentries on a New Post.

When a sentry who is to be posted on a new post has arrived at the post assigned to him, he will be ordered to halt and face in the required direction. The corporal will read and explain the orders to him; the object for which he is posted, the front of his post and the extent of his beat.

Return of Old Reliefs to the Guard Room.

When the new reliefs have all been posted, the corporals will exchange places, i.e., the corporal of the old guard will take command. On arrival at the guard room the reliefs will be halted, turned to the front and inspected by their commander. The corporal of the new guard will disengage and fall in with his own guard.

On completion of the inspection, the commander of the old guard will order the reliefs to fall in on the left of the guard. The commanders having completed the handing over and taking over of the guard room will take their positions with their respective guards.

Old Guard Marching Off.

As the old guard marches off, the new guard commander will order "New Guard Present Arms" and will return to the slope when the old guard has marched off.

The commander of the old guard will order "Eyes—Right (Left)," as he marches his guard off.

The old guard may be marched off by inclining or in file of threes until clear of the new guard frontage, and may then form line. The commander of the new guard will then move his guard to the ground vacated by the old guard, where he will read over the "Orders for the Guard." He will then give the command "Guard will turn in, Dis—miss."

The old guard will be marched to the regimental parade ground, where it will be received by the regimental sergeant major, and prepared by him for inspection by the adjutant (orderly officer). On completion of the inspection, the guard, with bayonets unfixed, will be marched to the company parade ground, where they will be dismissed.

Movements by Sentries.

Sentries, when moving off on their beat, will turn to the right and left correctly and will move in quick time at the slope. On arrival at the end of their beat they will turn outwards to the left or right about, as the case may be, without halting. When halted they will face their front and stand properly at ease. They will not halt on their beat except in front of the sentry box, unless to pay a compliment or when challenging.

Except in the execution of their duty, sentries must not quit their post or converse with anyone. They will not stand in their sentry boxes in good or even in moderate weather.

Sentries will always be alert to pay compliments.

Sentry on Operational Guard Duty.

A sentry who is standing at ease on his post will come to attention when his post is visited or passed by an officer of any rank or by an armed or unarmed party. If the sentry normally marches his beat with his rifle slung, he will pay compliments by halting and facing his front, maintaining his rifle at the slung position.

111. SENTRIES CHALLENGING

(a) A sentry will challenge any person or persons approaching his post when—

(i) he doubts their authority to do so;
(ii) he is suspicious of their reasons for approaching;
(iii) a password has to be delivered;
(iv) in special cases, such as when posted on a fortress or prison.

(b) When challenging on the part of a sentry is necessary, it will be carried out as follows:—

(i) When a person or persons approach his post, the sentry will, as soon as the person or persons are within speaking distance, call out "Halt," and when halted "Advance One." At the same time coming to "On Guard"; if, and when, the sentry is satisfied as to the identity of the person or persons, he will say, "Pass, friend—All's well"; remaining "on guard" until the person, or persons, have passed.

(ii) If in answer to the challenge the sentry receives the reply "Grand (or Visiting) Rounds" he will call out—"Stand Grand (or Visiting) Rounds—Advance One." The sentry remaining "on guard" until he has identified the person approaching or until he has received the password. When satisfied the sentry will say: "Pass, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds—All's well"; presenting arms in the case of grand rounds passing and sloping arms in the case of visiting rounds.

(c) If the sentry is on or near the guard room door, he will act as described for "Guards turning out at night."

"Advance One" means that one person only is to advance for identification.

112. PROCEDURE FOR A GUARD (OR PICQUET) TURNING OUT FOR INSPECTION BY AN OFFICER

When a guard (or picquet) turns out for inspection by an inspecting officer, station commander or brigade commander, they will do so at the double with arms sloped and fall in at open order. The following procedure will be adopted:—

By an Inspecting Officer.

The guard commander will salute and report "All Correct" or otherwise to the inspecting officer. As the inspecting officer moves off to inspect the guard, picquet, guardroom, cells, etc., the guard commander will take one pace forward, turn to the right and accompany the inspecting officer. Having received instructions from the inspecting officer to "turn

in" the guard (or picquet), the guard commander will act accordingly and then turn towards the inspecting officer and salute. He will then accompany the inspecting officer on his inspection of the sentries.

By a Station or Brigade Commander.

On the approach of the officer the guard commander will order "Guard. Present—Arms," and after the compliment has been acknowledged will order "Guard, Slope Arms."

The guard commander, if an NCO, will remain on the right of the guard during the inspection by the officer. On receiving instructions to do so, the guard commander will order the guard to "Turn In."

113. GUARDS TURNING OUT AT NIGHT

(a) Where the sentry is not directed to challenge, grand or visiting rounds will inform the sentry as to their identity on approaching his post, the sentry will then call: "Guard—Turn Out." The guard will fall in with bayonets fixed and arms sloped, the commander will then call out: "Advance Grand (or Visiting) Rounds. All's Well"; to grand rounds the guard will present arms and will remain at the slope for visiting rounds.

(b) Where the sentry challenges and there is no password to be delivered, the same procedure as above will be observed, the sentry turning out the guard on receiving the reply "Grand (or Visiting) Rounds" to his challenge.

(c) If there is a password to be given, a corporal or sergeant with a man of the guard will double out and when within about ten paces of the rounds, the NCO will halt the man, give him the order "On Guard," and then give the challenge "Who goes there?" The reply will again be "Grand (or Visiting) Rounds," the NCO replying, "Stand, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds—Advance One." Rounds will then in a low voice give the password, and the NCO will return alone, at the double, to have it verified by the guard commander. If correct the guard commander will call out—"Advance, Grand (or Visiting) Rounds—All's Well." The man will double back to the guard, and rounds will advance to the guard, who will present arms in the case of grand rounds.

PART 3

UNIT AND SUB-UNIT DRILL

114. GENERAL

(a) This part is intended to deal only with drill necessary to form up, move and inspect sub-units and units. It does not include dismounted battle drill, which is outside the scope of this pamphlet, nor ceremonial drill, which is dealt with in part 4. These drill formations may be used, however, for ceremonial purposes in lieu of those laid down in part 4, for routine inspections and reviews by commanders, or when units have not been trained to the standard necessary for the use of ceremonial formations.

(b) When no inspection is intended, or when it is intended only to "fall in," a sub-unit or unit prior to movement, the most convenient formation for "falling in" is column of route or line of sub-units in column of route. These formations will be the normal ones for armoured units.

(c) Officers, Warrant Officers and NCOs in command temporarily will take up the position of the commander whom they represent, and vacancies so caused will be filled temporarily by NCOs in order of seniority.

(d) In cases where troop, etc., commanders are warrant officers or NCOs, they will combine the duties of troop, etc., sergeant and troop, etc., commander and will not fall out with the officers when such procedure is laid down.

(e) The detail in this part allows some alternative methods in sub-unit and unit drill. Higher commanders will ensure that units and sub-units under command adopt the same drill formations.

TROOP (PLATOON, ETC.) DRILL

115. FORMATIONS

The following formations only will be used:—

(a) Line.
(b) Troop, etc., column. } See Plate 2.

(c) Column of Threes—formed by turning a troop, etc., in line to a flank, commander and supernumeraries remaining in the same relative positions.

116. FALLING IN

The troop, etc., marker will be the right hand man of the front rank when in line. If the troop, etc., "falls in" in column, the same will apply, his place then being at the head of the left rank—i.e., the original front rank. This marker will normally be the commander of the front (or left) section but may be the troop, etc., orderly.

Normally the troop, etc., will be fallen in by command of the troop, etc., sergeant. If necessary, he will first position the marker (and will indicate whether line or column is required).

On the command "Fall in," the men will act as in squad drill and when in their correct positions will "stand at ease." The troop, etc., sergeant will then give the order "Call the Roll." Section, etc., commanders will check their sections. When this has been completed the troop, etc., sergeant will give the command "Report No. 1 sec., etc." Section, etc., commanders will then, in turn, report the state of their sections, etc. The troop, etc., sergeant will then hand over to the troop, etc., commander and fall in, unless otherwise ordered.

117. INSPECTION

If the commander desires to make a detailed inspection of the men and their personal arms and equipment, he will give the following orders:—

"Troop, etc.—Attention."
"Open Order—March."

If the troop has "fallen in" in column, it must be turned to the left before being given the command "Open Order." The inspection will be carried out as taught in squad drill and on its conclusion the troop, etc., will resume its original position, facing the original front and standing at ease.

113. MOVEMENTS

(a) **A Troop, etc., in Line Forming Column of Route.**

"Move to the right (left) in Column of route. Right (left) turn. "Quick—March."

The troop, etc., commander and the troop, etc., sergeant will move to their positions on the command "Right Turn." Movement to the left should be avoided, but when it is ordered, section, etc., commanders will move to the head of their sections as soon as they have turned to the left; outer section, etc., commanders moving by the outer flanks and the centre section commander moving by the flank away from the marker.

(b) **A Troop, etc., in Column of Route forming line.**

Troop (etc.), will Advance (Retire). Left (Right) turn."

The men will act as in squad drill, the troop, etc., commander, and sergeant regaining their positions in line in quick time.

(c) **Other Movements.**

For drill purposes, troops, etc., will be exercised in movements detailed for squad drill, the word "Troop," etc., being substituted for "squad." These movements will include "forming troop," etc., and changing direction when in line.

SQUADRON (COMPANY, ETC.) DRILL

119. FORMATIONS

When inspections are intended, the normal formations will be line or close column, except for armoured units, which will form up in line of troop columns. See plate 3.

120. FALLING IN AND INSPECTION

Immediately prior to the time ordered for the parade, the squadron, etc., will assemble in the vicinity, but clear of the parade ground. They may stand easy, facing the parade ground, but they are NOT yet on parade.

Squadron, etc., Sergeant Major. "Markers."

On this command, members of the squadron will stand correctly at ease, the troop markers move to the SSM, and place themselves at column distances facing him, and covering off. Markers will then stand at ease. Only if necessary will the SSM call the markers to attention to check their covering. In cases where parades are held regularly at any parade ground, drill hall, etc., markers may not be needed, their places being taken by permanent marks on the ground or floor. In such cases, the order "Markers" will not be necessary.

SSM. "Squadron—Fall In."

The markers and members of the squadron will come to attention and members of the squadron will move smartly to their positions. On arriving at their positions men will take up their dressing and then stand at ease in succession from the right. Those carrying arms will move at the slope and will order arms after getting their dressing. The troop sergeants will move directly to their positions but, if necessary, may move from their positions to correct dressing etc.

SSM. "Call the Roll."

Each troop sergeant will come to attention, turn about and check the men on parade. The check will be made either by calling the names from the roll book or by a shorter and less formal check. If the troop is large, numbering the troop will assist the troop sergeant in checking the number of men on parade.

SSM. Collecting Reports of Roll Call.

When all troops have completed their roll call, the SSM will call the squadron to attention and collect reports from troop sergeants in succession by calling out "Reports—No. 1 Troop," "No. 2 Troop," etc. Each troop sergeant, from his normal position, will give his own report as it is called for. The SSM will then stand the squadron at ease and make his report to the Squadron Commander, giving a verbal account of all absentees, men late on parade, etc.

Squadron Commander—Officers Taking Post.

The squadron commander then orders "Officers—Take Post." The officers, who have been in line behind the squadron commander, will come to attention, salute, move to their troops and carry out such inspections as the OC may have directed. On the command "Take Post," troop sergeants will come to attention, slope arms if carrying rifles, and move to the right flank of their troops, five paces in front of the right guide

or marker, where they await the arrival of their troop commanders. The troop sergeants then make their reports to their commanders. If the troop commander orders any inspection the troop sergeant turns about, brings the troop to attention, and makes any other preparations that are necessary. If no inspection is necessary both the troop commander and troop sergeant take up their positions with the troop. NCOs acting as troop commanders will carry out the detail laid down for troop sergeants and will then conform to the action of the other troop commanders. The second-in-command if on parade, takes up his position on the order "Take Post."

If the OC desires reports by troop commanders on their inspections, he will inform them accordingly before giving the order "Take Post." When each troop commander has completed his inspection he will move out independently and "fall in" in front of the OC. Troop commanders will fall in with the senior on the right and, when the last to arrive steps into his place, all will salute together and give their reports as asked.

121. MOVEMENTS

(a) **A Close Column when Halted forming Column of Route. "Advance (retire) in column of route—Right (left)—Turn."**

Commanders and supernumeraries will take up their positions in column of route. The commander of the leading (or rear) troop will give "No. . . . troop left (right) wheel. Quick—march," and each troop commander will act similarly in time to gain his place in column of route.

"Move to the right (left) in column of route. Right (Left)—Turn."

The commander of the leading (or rear) troop will give "No. . . . . troop. Quick—March," and each remaining troop commander will give "No. . . . troop right (left) wheel. Quick—March" in time to gain his place in column of route.

(i) Unless otherwise ordered a squadron will move off from the right of the leading troop, or from the left of the rear troop.

(ii) A squadron can be marched off from any troop as follows: "Advance (retire) in column of route in the following order—No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 troops."

(b) **A Close Column when Halted moving to a Flank in Line of Troop Column.**
"Move to the right (left) in line of troop column. Right (left) turn. Quick—March."

The troop on the right (or left) will direct unless any other troop is detailed to do so.

(c) **A Column of Route forming Close Column of Troops at the Halt facing a Flank.**

"At the halt, facing left, form close column of troops."

The commander of the leading troop will halt his unit and turn it to the left by giving "No . . . . troop Halt. Left—turn." The remainder will be led by their guides by the shortest route to their positions in close column where they will receive the command "No. . . . . troop. Halt, Left—Turn." On the command "Halt" the right guides will at once turn to the left and take up their covering and distance from the right guide of the troop in front. Officers and supernumeraries will take up their positions in close column on the command Halt."

Note.—The detail for movement from line to close column and vice versa will be similar to that in (a), (b) and (c) above, "column of threes" being used as an intermediate formation in each case. Column of Threes is obtained by turning a line to a flank.

(d) **A Column of Route forming Close Column of Troops at the Halt Facing in the Same Direction.**

"At the halt, on the left, form close column of troops."

The commander of the leading troop will give "No. . . . troop, at the halt, on the left, form troop." The remaining troop commanders will give a similar command when their troops are at close column distance; officers and supernumeraries taking up their positions during the movement.

(e) **A Squadron in Line of Troop Column Advancing in Column of Route.**

"Advance in column of route. Quick—March."

The centre troop (right centre when there is an even number of troops on parade) will lead off, the remainder marking time and being given "Right (left) wheel. Forward" in time for them to gain their correct position in column of route. Troops will lead off, centre, right, left, right, left, etc. "Route" will be taken as an executive command for all officers and supernumeraries, not already in position, to take up their positions for column of route.

"Advance in Column of Route from the right (left)—Quick—March."

As above, but troops will advance in order from the right (left) to left (right).

"Advance in Column of Route in the following order—HQ, No. 3, etc."

As above but troops will advance in order named.

(f) **A Squadron in Column of Route forming line of Troop Column.**

"At the Halt. Form line of troop column."

The leading troop will advance seven paces and will be halted. The remaining troops will disengage alternatively to the right and left and will be halted when they are in their correct line of troop column. If the squadron contains an even number of troops, they will disengage from behind the leading troop in the order left, right, left.

"At the Halt on the left (right) form line of troop column."

As above but the troops in rear of the leading troop will all disengage in the named direction.

This movement will be necessary when the squadron has advanced from line of troop column in column of route from the right (left).

REGIMENTAL (BATTALION DRILL)

122. FORMATIONS

See plates 4, 5 and 6.

Column of route is the basic formation in regimental drill and is used for all movement of a regiment as a whole. The other formations shown are all formed from column of route, and this formation can again be conveniently resumed. Also, regimental line may be formed by turning a column of route to a flank.

The following drill formations are related in the pairs as shown, being basically the same, the one being formed by turning the other to a flank and only altering the positions of commanders and some supernumeraries:—

(a) Column of route.
Line.

(b) Regimental column.
Mass.

(c) Line of Squadrons, etc., in column of route.
Close column.

Therefore, when parades are held for more than one reason, the method of forming up may vary provided that the ultimate formations adopted are identical. For example, one unit may form up in mass from column of route by forming mass facing a flank (Sec. 124(a) (ii)), whilst another may arrive at the same formation on the same alignment by first forming regimental column (Sec. 124(b) (iii)). One unit, from column of route, may form close column facing a flank (Sec. 124(c) (ii)) and another may arrive at the same formation on the same alignment by forming line of squadrons in column of route facing the right flank (Sec. 124(d) (i)) and then turn left into close column (Sec. 124(d) (iii)).

123. FALLING IN AND INSPECTION

(a) When all personnel of a regiment, etc., are to fall in as a regiment, the procedure will be the same as laid down for falling in a squadron, with the following alterations:—

For	Read
Squadron Commander	Regimental Commander
Troop Commander	Squadron Commander
S S M	R S M
Troop Sergeant	S S M

Markers or marks on the parade ground will be positioned by the RSM prior to giving the command "Fall—In."

Inspection by the Regimental, etc., Commander if required will follow, generally, the detail given for inspection on ceremonial parades (Part 4).

(b) When squadrons, etc., fall in first on their own parade grounds and are required to form up on the regimental parade ground as a regiment, the procedure will be modified as follows:—

The squadron, etc., will be marched on to the regimental parade ground by the squadron commander and will be formed up in its place in the regimental formation. Squadrons, etc., as they arrive will be responsible for their own covering and dressing and, when in position, will stand at ease.

The regimental second-in-command, assisted by the RSM, will supervise the forming up of the regiment, etc. He will call the regiment, etc., to attention, call for verbal reports from squadron, etc., commanders, and will hand over the regiment, at attention, to the regimental commander.

(c) As an alternative to (b) above, when squadrons, etc., have halted in their position in the regimental formation, all officers will disengage and will move direct to some previously appointed position to the front or flank of the unit, where they will stand at ease. The SSMs will take over the squadrons, etc., and the forming up of the regiment will be supervised by the RSM.

When the RSM is satisfied with the regiment as fallen in, he will collect reports verbally from the SSMs, make his report to the second-in-command, and then take up his position in the regimental formation.

The second-in-command will then order officers to take post, first giving them any instructions necessary regarding inspections, subsequent movements of sub-units, etc. From then on the procedure will be as in (a) and (b) above.

124. MOVEMENTS

(a) **From and Into Mass.**

(i) **A mass moving off in Column of Route.**

Column of route may be formed by advancing or retiring from the right or left, or in any named order, or by moving to the right. The command "Right—Turn" will be given by the regimental commander. On this command the squadrons will

act as laid down in Sec. 121(a), each moving off in time to take up their positions in column of route in the order indicated. Regimental officers and supernumeraries will take up their new positions during the movement.

(ii) **A Column of Route forming mass facing a flank.**
"At the halt, facing left. Form—Mass."

The commander of the leading squadron, etc., will at once give the command "No. . . . Squadron, at the halt, facing left, form close column of troops." The squadron, etc., will act as in squadron, etc., drill (Sec. 121(c)). As the leading troop, etc., of each succeeding squadron, etc., arrives at the correct interval from the preceding squadron, etc., the squadron, etc., and troop, etc., commanders will act in a similar manner. Regimental officers and supernumeraries will take up their new positions during the movement.

(b) **From and Into Regimental Column.**

(i) **A column of route forming regimental column.**
"At the halt, form regimental column."

The leading squadron, etc., commander will give the command "No. . . . . Squadron, etc., at the halt, form line of troop column."

This movement will be carried out as laid down in squadron, etc., drill (Sec. 121(f)). Commanders of the following squadrons, etc., will give similar commands in time to form up at their correct distance in regimental column. Regimental officers and supernumeraries will take up their new positions during the movement.

(ii) **A regimental column moving off in column of route.**
"Advance in column of route."

The commander of the leading squadron, etc., will give a similar command, the squadron, etc., acting as in squadron, etc., drill (Sec. 121(e)). Commanders of squadrons, etc., in rear will also give similar commands in time for their squadrons, etc., to gain correct positions in column of route. Regimental officers and supernumeraries will take up their new positions during the movement.

(iii) **A regimental column forming mass.**
"Into mass. Left—Turn."

All ranks will act as in squad drill and regimental officers and other supernumeraries will take up their new positions.

(iv) **A mass forming regimental column.**
"Into regimental column. Right—Turn."

All ranks will act as in squad drill, and regimental officers and other supernumeraries will take up their new positions.

(c) **From and Into Close Column.**

(i) **A Close Column moving off in Column of Route.**

(ii) **A column of route forming close column facing a flank.**

Both movements will be carried out as laid down for squadron, etc., drill (Sec. 121 (a) and (c)), substituting squadron, etc., for troop, etc., in each case. Regimental officers and other supernumeraries will take up their new positions during the movement.

(d) **From and Into Line of Squadrons, etc., in Column of Route.**

(i) **A Column of route forming line of squadrons, etc., in column of route.**

"At the halt, form line of squadrons in column of route."

(ii) **A line of squadrons, etc., in column of route moving off in column of route.**

Both movements will be carried out as laid down for squadron, etc., drill (Sec. 121 (d) and (e)), substituting squadrons, etc., for troops, etc., in each case, regimental officers and other supernumeraries taking up their new positions during the movement.

(iii) **A line of squadrons, etc., in column of route forming close column.**

"Into close column. Left—Turn."

All ranks will act as in squadron drill, regimental officers and other supernumeraries taking up their new positions during the movement.

(iv) **A close column forming line of squadrons, etc., in column of route.**

Into line of squadrons in column of route.—Right—Turn."

All ranks will act as in squadron, etc., drill, regimental officers and other supernumeraries taking up their new positions during the movement.

DRILL FOR SCHOOLS, ETC., AND NON-OPERATIONAL UNITS

125. FORMATIONS

Squadron, etc., in close column or mass will be used, depending on the size of the organisation concerned. The position of commanders and other supernumeraries as described for these formations will be used as a guide.

126. FALLING IN AND INSPECTION

As laid down for the squadron, etc., or regiment, etc.

127. MOVEMENTS

The only movements necessary will be in column of route from or to the above formations. Detail for this drill will be as laid down for similar movements in squadron, etc., or regimental drill.

128. DRILL FOR OFFICERS "TAKING POST" AND "FALLING OUT"

(a) **Falling In.**

When officers are required to be on the parade ground but not actually "on parade" with their unit or sub-unit they will "fall in" in line, standing at ease and facing the parade ground in some convenient position, either to the front or to a flank. Officers will "fall in" in approximate order of seniority, with the senior on the right. In the case of a unit parade, the adjutant, if on parade, will fall in on the left of the line.

(b) **Officers Taking Post.**

When officers, having fallen in as set out above, are ordered to take post, they will come to attention, salute and move by the shortest route to their positions on parade or to carry out inspections as ordered.

(c) **Officers "Falling Out."**

On the command "Fall Out the Officers," the officers will move from their positions on parade and fall in as detailed in (a) above but facing the officer who has ordered them to "fall out," three paces from him and remain standing at attention. They will then act in either one of the following ways:—

(i) If they have fallen out to make a report to the officer in charge of the parade, or to receive additional instructions from him, they will salute together, make their report when asked to do so, or receive the instructions, again salute together, turn about and act as set out in (b) above.

(ii) If they have fallen out at the conclusion of the parade, they will act as set out in (i) above, but after saluting once, they will incline outwards, move seven paces, halt, turn about, stand at ease and remain in position until the parade has been dismissed or marched off.

(d) For these movements, it is essential that all officers work together. When an actual command has been given (e.g. "Take Post") this co-ordination will be obtained by observing the correct pause between all movements. In other cases (e.g., when the officers "fall in" in front of the officer commanding the parade and require to salute together) the officer on the right of the line will take one pace forward and the completion of this movement will be the cue to the timing of subsequent movements.

PART 4.

CEREMONIAL

129. GENERAL

(a) Inspections and reviews may be ordered for the following organizations:—

Squadron, battery or company.
Regiment or battalion.
Formations.

(b) The inspection or review ground will be marked out as shown on Plate 7.

(c) The following ceremonial formations will be adopted on the inspection line:—

Squadrons, etc—Close Column (Plate 3(c)).
Regiment, etc.—Line OR Close Column (Plate 8(H) and Plate 9.
Formations—Line of regiments, etc., in close column.

Drill formations laid down in Part 3 may be used in lieu of the above for routine inspections and reviews by commanders or when units have not received the training necessary to use the ceremonial formations.

(d) All sub-units, units and formations will march past in column of route.

(e) Sub-units will be sized and equalised as a temporary measure. Such variations will not be resorted to on any occasion other than ceremonial and the necessary practice drills; and even in such circumstances the organisation of a unit will be preserved, as far as possible, in accordance with the principles laid down for it.

(f) If possible, when the greater part of a unit is armed with rifles, NCO's and men not so armed will be given rifles for ceremonial parades.

(g) NCO's below the rank of sergeant, and headquarters details will be in the ranks. Warrant officers, staff sergeants and sergeants, not required as guides, will be in rear of their sub-units at equal intervals.

(h) When units parade with mechanised vehicles, the ceremony will conform to the procedure laid out herein with such improvisations and alterations as are considered necessary.

(j) When a unit is being reviewed by its own commander, his place on the parade will be taken by the next senior officer, the appointments of the other officers being adjusted accordingly.

130. PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE

Sizing and Preparation of Units.

Squadrons, etc., will be fallen in and sized by the following order, given by the SSM (BSM, etc.), "Tallest on the right; shortest on the left. In three ranks, Size," OR "Tallest on the

flanks, shortest in the centre. In three ranks, Size;" according to the requirements of the parade.

The whole will turn to the right and arrange themselves in three ranks as ordered, each man taking up his dressing by the right. Rifles will be carried at the short trail. The SSM, etc., will order any minor adjustments to be made after the men have taken up their positions. The SSM, etc., will ensure that the supernumeraries are in position, number the sub-unit, hand over to the second-in-command and take up his position as right guide.

The second-in-command will order "Open Order," "Fix Bayonets," and "Officers Take Post," and will hand over to the commander with the troops at attention.

The commander will inspect his command and move it off in column of threes to the review ground.

The band, if one is provided, will take up its position on the review ground prior to the time for marching on the sub-units.

131. FORMING UP ON THE INSPECTION LINE

(a) **Unit in Line.**

Sub-units will march onto the review ground and will halt two paces in rear of the inspection line with the right guide in rear of his mark. The commander will then give the following orders:—

" . . . . Squadron (etc.) will advance Left (Right)—Turn."

"Order—Arms."

"Stand at—Ease."

He will then move forward, report to the unit second-in-command, and take up his position in line and stand at ease.

The band will commence playing a march as soon as the leading sub-unit approaches the review ground and will continue playing until the last sub-unit is in position, reducing the music in volume as the sub-units approach the inspection line so as not to interfere with the giving of orders.

When all sub-units are on parade, the unit second-in-command will order:—

". . . . Regiment (etc.)—Attention."

"Open Order—March."

"Right—Dress."

On the latter command, the following action will be taken:—

Sub-unit commanders will turn about and supervise the dressing of their men.

The right guide of the unit line will turn to the right, take five paces forward, turn about and dress the front rank on the inspection line. When this is completed, he will order "Front rank—steady," turn to his left, take three paces forward, turn to his right and dress the centre rank, ordering "Centre rank—steady." He will act similarly with the rear rank, order "Rear

rank—steady," turn to the right, take six paces forward, turn to the left, order"—Regiment (etc.) Eyes—Front" and resume his position in line. The right guide will carry his rifle at the short trail throughout these movements. Sub-unit officers will turn about on the command "Eyes front." The unit second-in-command will then order "Stand at Ease" ("Easy" if necessary)

The unit commander will arrive attended by his adjutant and the second-in-command will hand over the unit at attention. The unit commander, second-in-command and adjutant will take up their positions in line.

(b) **Unit in Close Column.**

The procedure will be the same as for a unit forming up in line with the following exceptions:—

Sub-units will be led to their position in close column and halted two paces in rear of sub-unit marks.

Sub-units will be dressed by their right guides, each acting as for the right guide of the unit in line. Guides will remain facing the front rank of their own sub-unit until all sub-units have completed their dressing. Then, in succession from the front, each guide will order" . . . . Squadron (etc.) Eyes—Front" and will resume their places in line, working on the command given by the rear sub-unit guide and all moving together. Sub-unit officers will turn about on the command "Eyes—Front" for their own sub-unit.

(c) **Squadron, etc., in Close Column.**

The procedure will be as set out in (b) above, substituting troops, etc., for squadrons, etc.

132. RECEIVING THE REVIEWING OFFICER

(a) When the reviewing officer presents himself before the centre of the parade, he will be received with a General Salute.

(i) **Units not armed with Rifles.**

"General—Salute." The officers will salute, taking the time from the unit commander.

(ii) **Units armed with Rifles.**

"General Salute. Present—Arms." The men will present arms and all officers will salute. Supernumerary ranks and guides will present arms.

"Slope—Arms."

"Order—Arms."

On the command "Present Arms" the band will play the first part of a slow march with drums beating. If there is no band on parade, trumpeters or buglers will sound the General Salute.

(b) If receiving the Sovereign, a member of the Royal Family, a foreign sovereign, a member of a foreign reigning royal family, the president of a republican state or a governor

of any State of the Commonwealth, the procedure will be the same as detailed above except that—

(i) The caution "Royal Salute" will be used.

(ii) In the case of a British Personage, the band will play the National Anthem or the first six bars of it as the case may require.

(iii) In the case of a foreign personage, the band will play the appropriate National Anthem.

133. INSPECTION

(a) **Unit in Line.**

The reviewing officer, accompanied by the parade commander (who will place himself on the side further from the troops) will then pass down the front rank from right to left, the centre rank from left to right and the rear rank from right to left. All accompanying officers will move behind the reviewing officer. The Reviewing Officer may allow sub-units not actually being inspected to stand at ease, in which case sub-unit commanders call their sub-units to attention as soon as the Reviewing Officer reaches the sub-unit on the right (or left) and will order "Stand at Ease" when he has passed the sub-unit on the left (or right). Sub-unit commanders will not accompany the Reviewing Officer.

(b) **Unit or Sub-Unit in Close Column.**

The procedure will be similar to that for line with the following exceptions:—

(i) The Reviewing Officer will complete the inspection of each sub-unit before proceeding to the next.

(ii) Sub-units may be allowed to stand at ease except the one being inspected and the one next to be inspected.

(iii) Each sub-unit commander will accompany the Reviewing Officer during the inspection of his sub-unit, moving with the Reviewing Officer on the side further from the troops. The unit commander will move immediately behind the Reviewing Officer.

(c) **Band.**

The band will play an inspection march until the inspection of the unit has been completed and will cease playing as the Reviewing Officer approaches the band. The Bandmaster will move out to meet the Reviewing Officer and will accompany him during the inspection of the band.

(d) **Action on Completion of Inspection.**

The Reviewing Officer will then give orders for the march past and will resume his position at the saluting base. The parade commander and other personnel will resume their places on parade.

134. THE MARCH PAST

The parade will march past in column of route (Plate 10—The drill movement being carried out as detailed in Sec. 124.)

When the parade commander has saluted (and passed point D) he will move out and place himself on the right of the Reviewing Officer and remain there until the parade has passed. During his absence his second-in-command will assume command.

On arriving at point C, each sub-unit commander will give the command ". . . . Squadron, etc. Eyes—right," and the sub-unit commander only will salute with the hand. "Eyes—Front" will be given at point D.

The band will play a march, commencing as the first unit or sub-unit commander gives the command "Quick—March," and will continue playing as long as any portion of a unit is on the review ground. If considered desirable, the band will move to a position opposite the saluting base, continuing to play whilst so doing.

135. ACTION AFTER THE MARCH PAST

The action after the march past will be detailed before the commencement of the parade and may be:—

(a) To move off the review ground for dismissal or other action.

(b) To reform on the inspection line for an address by the Reviewing Officer or to pay him a compliment prior to his departure. The procedure for paying the compliment will be as set out for receiving the Reviewing Officer. If this movement is intended, the band will resume its position behind the Inspection Line.

136. PARADES FOR INDEPENDENT SUB-UNITS

The procedure will be similar to that detailed above. Drill movements will be as laid down for Squadron, etc., or Troop, etc., drill.

137. PARADES FOR FORMATIONS

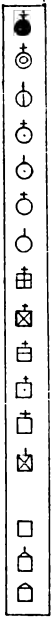
For a parade of a brigade, a brigade group or any similar formation, the brigade, etc., will fall in in line of units in close column. The brigade commander will place himself at a convenient distance in front of the centre of the line of commanding officers, with such members of his staff as he considers desirable, formed up in his rear.

The procedure for forming up, receiving the Reviewing Officer, inspection and marching past will conform to that laid down for the review of a unit. All words of command will be given verbally, but those given by the brigade commander may be duplicated by some visual signal if the parade is too large for the voice to carry to all on parade.

A parade for a formation larger than a brigade will be conducted similarly.

Plate 1

Key to Plates.



Unit commander

Unit second-in-command

Adjutant

Sub-unit (squadron, Company etc) commander

Sub-unit - second-in-command

Troop (platoon etc.) commander

Other Officers

Regimental Sergeant-major

Regimental quarter-master-sergeant

Sub Unit sergeant-major

Sub Unit quarter-master-sergeant

Troop (platoon etc) sergeant

No.1 R.A.A.
Sub-section (R.A.E), crew (Armd) or section commander

Rank and file

Drum major

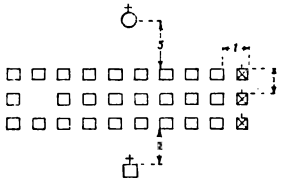
Orderly

Figures indicating intervals and distances represent paces.

TROOP (PLATOON ETC) DRILL FORMATIONS.

Plate 2

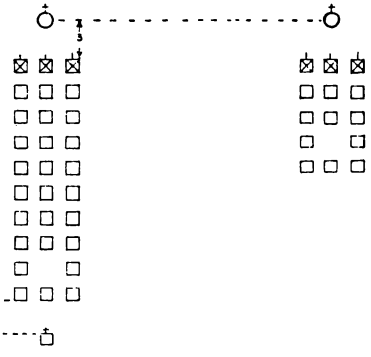
(a) Line.



(b) Troop (Platoon Etc) Column.

(i) Units other than armoured

(ii) Armoured Units.

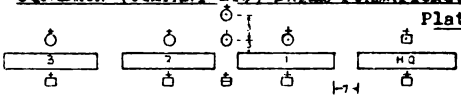


Note

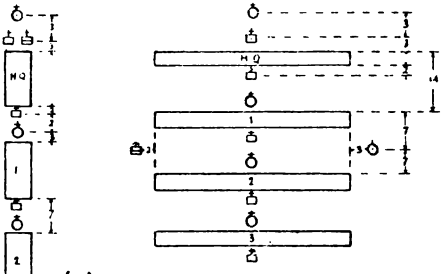
Troop etc headquarters personnel will be included in the above formations, falling in on the left in line or the rear in troop etc column.

SQUADRON (COMPANY ETC) DRILL FORMATIONS.

Plate 3



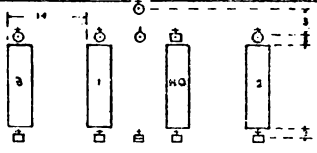
(a) Squadron etc in Line.



(c) Squadron etc in Close Column of Troop etc.

Note: This formation is a development of (d) below and will be used when that formation is to be inspected.

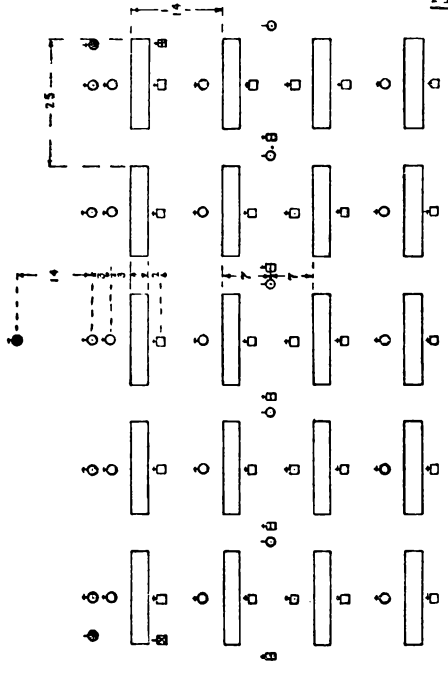
(b) Squadron etc in Column of Route.



(d) Squadron etc in Line of Troop etc Column.

REGIMENTAL (BATTALION) DRILL FORMATIONS.
(Contd)

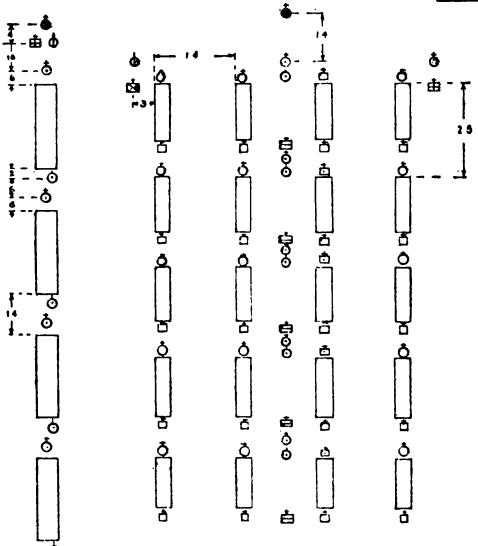
Plate 4



(e) **Mass**

REGIMENTAL (BATTALION) DRILL FORMATIONS.
(Contd)

Plate 5

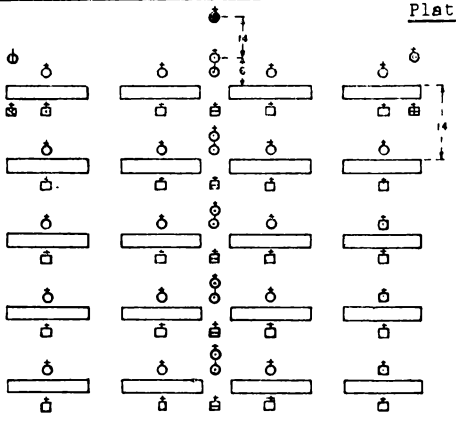


(d) Regimental (Battalion) Column.

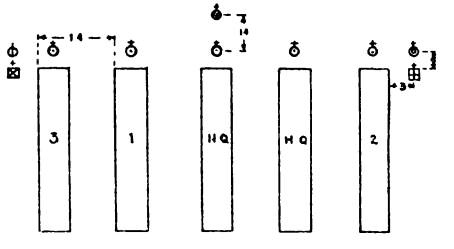
(c) Column of Route.

REGIMENTAL (BATTALION) DRILL FORMATIONS.

Plate 6



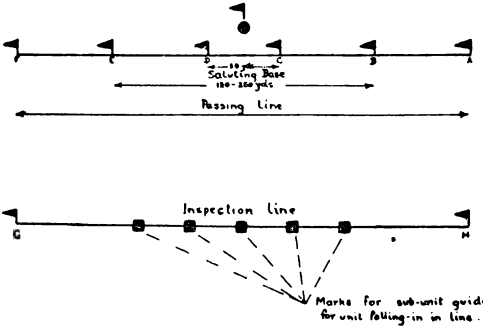
(a) Close Column of Squadrons (Companies etc)



(b) Line of Squadrons (Companies etc) in Column of Route.

Plate 7

The inspection or review Parade ground.



Notes:

(a) The length of the Inspection Line will depend on the frontage of the troops to be inspected.

(b) The distance of the Inspection Line from the Passing Line will depend on the distances officers are required to be in front of the Inspecting Line and the space required for bands if required to move forward of the inspection line.

(c) The march past begins at B and ends at E. The salute will begin at C and end at D.

(d) Distances A-B should only be sufficient to allow for sub-units in column of route to wheel parallel to the Passing Line before their heads pass B and E-F sufficient to allow tails of sub-units to pass E before wheeling off the Passing Line.

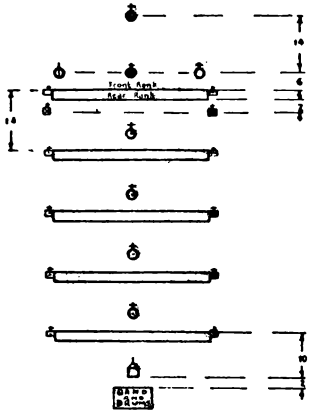
(e) The Reviewing Officer will place himself at a suitable distance behind the Passing Line commensurate with the size of the parade.

Plate 8

Ceremonial Formations

(a) Squadron (Company etc.) in line

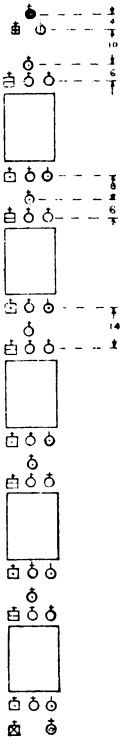
(b) Regiment (Battalion etc.) in close column



Note: Squadrons etc. in line as in (a) above
Details of supernumeraries not shown

Plate 9

Plate 10



REGIMENT (BATTALION) IN COLUMN OF ROUTE CEREMONIAL.